



श्री

मंत्री दत्ताजी त्रिमल वाकेनिविसविरचित

शिवछत्रपतीची ९१ कलमी बखर

संपादक

विनायक सदाशिव वाकसकर.

मूल्य २ रुपये.

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शिवछत्रपतीची ९१ कलमी बखर

संपादक

निनायक सदाशिव वाकसकर.

MS. 312
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मूल्य २ रुपये.

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शिवछत्रपतीची ९१ कलमी बखर

संपादक

विनायक सदाशिव वाकसकर (बरोद)



सर्व हक्क स्थायीत.

मूल्य २ रुपये

अनुत्पन्नपुत्राकांत शक्तिं होत धनमेवा ' शिर-
कावपतायो ११ कलमी वरर ' या प्रवाचने मन्वादिग
विशेषन काये हे रुजिहासवैशेषकायें कार्य थामे.
ते प्रत्युक्त केवळकाया हनुम कले काय पार पडेक ते
वाक्य हाविर्ताक्य, पंतु तादृशी

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भाविता किंवा विसृष्ट ज्ञान यांची आवश्यकता नाते.
एखादे गुरु द्याभूत काष्ठध्यानां त्याचा अर्थ साधने न
त्याची बोध दिवणी मंदता वतने याचा शक्त
विद्वत्ता व बुद्धि ता यांची आवश्यकता आहे."

प्रकाशक, संकलनकार किंवा संपादक वाचना
व्याख्या इत्यादीं त्रुटि प्रचलित पाठी, पत्र प्रसिद्ध
वाक्येना कथित किंवा सामान्य वाक्यानां योग्य
विषया प्रकाशनास इत्येव स्वरूपां लिखितो तो ज्ञ
वत्। संशोधक, तर अर्थां ऐतिहासिक पुत्रे अर्थां
परिभाषा, विद्वत् प्रसिद्ध कथावत्तर कथा संज्ञा
परिभाषा, कथा प्रसिद्ध अर्थसिद्धि, कथा, कथावत्तर
अर्थां व्याख्या स्वरूपां संशोधक अर्थ नामावि-
धान अर्थां पुत्रु कथावत्तर परिभाषा योग्य प्रकाशना
स्वरूपां वाचकवाची अर्थवत्तर अर्थां ऐतिहा-
सिक सामान्य विषयावत्तर

इतिहास-संस्मरण

१) हे शीव योग्य होईक, म्हणजे आज एकाच पुस्तका
मर्यादिताने इतिहाससंग्रह म्हणून प्रसिद्ध अस-

इतिहाससंशोधक कोणात्या म्मुणायें ।

शान्ति विवेचन करने अवसर बाटमें. इसमें अत्यंत महत्त्व
 'ऐतिहासिकसंघर्ष' का समाजसंघर्षी दृष्टि से बर्णन करने
 अवसर प्रोत्साहित ही होगा ऐतिहासिक संघर्षों
 समाजशास्त्र के तैयारी का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक 'संघर्ष'
 'संघर्ष', 'संघर्ष', 'संघर्ष' (संघर्ष) का
 तरी संघर्ष आभास तथा संघर्षों में दृष्टि, एकात्मता
 का समाजों का समाज प्रमाण देने उचित है.
 'प्रगति' प्रमाण प्रमाण ३० जून १९९०
 का संघर्ष शान्ति संघर्षों का आर्थी आर्थी
 समाजशास्त्री का आर्थी देवी.

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१०. माओजीने वेदकास विचारक, उन्ने, विहिरी, बाग, कौरे बांधून पाकघरनी बांधवा केला.

११. माओजीचा मृत्यु. घराजीताने मीठा मंचवीत कपडे घासे. जिवाकड मंभाशी मंत्राचा पदिका मुक्ता घाला. कपिरी निजामगहा मृत पावला. शास्त्रीजी जल-तप्प्या भिक्काहीने शाहाजी निजामगहाची दिवाण-गिरी मिळाली. मृत शाहाजी घातकाद वरपाया दोन मुनीस पोवन शाहाजी तलावर वर पावला. जापवर बाईवध वर मरदार मुरक केले. लावले. पाचमास भिक्का वित्त कारभार पावला.

१२. लुखडी जापवरनामा हा प्रकार लखडी शास्त्र. शाहाजीचा शास्त्र कारण्यासाठी त्याने दिवशी घात-जहादकाडे संघान बांधिले. त्याने जापवरनामा मंदीरास साठ हजार कोनेवह मीरजुमला यास पाठविले. जापवरनामा आणि मीरजुमला यांनी रीतछापाधरेर स्वारी केली.

१३. प्रसव शिकट जाणून शाहाजीने राजमुखावह पनामन केले. राजमुखा व राजमाता यास माहुलीच्या किन्यात मंडोवलांत देविले व आपला किन्यावरून दुष्ट कर लावला. मोलाची कोडेने माहुलीचा महा मीलने वेडा पातला होत.

१४. मोगमी कोडेने आपला शिक्का लागत साहा असे साहून शाहाजीने विजापूरच्या दरबारी बाकरीस राहण्याने कोवले आणि. मुद्दा जपवरे हा विजा-पूरच्या दिवाण होता. त्याने शाहाजीची मागणी मंजूर केली. लागलीच शाहाजीने राणीस जापवरनामाची मीठा-माखन विजापूरच्या राजाने कल्प केले. बाबेवर नास मसितीची परोवर जिवाकड होती. जापवरनामा पाठ-काय सुरू केला. जिवाकड पळविला. तेव्हा शिष्ट्या तोबावर शिष्ट्या बापाची विमोर्धना करून तिचा तेथेन हातास केला व शाहाजी बहीळ पुत्र मंभाजी यास पोवन पुढे तिपुन गेला.

१५. राजमाय करीत अमरावती जापवरनामा मागीत जिवाकड बाहकळी. जापवरनामा कोवली जाहीत केले. तेव्हा पांचवी स्वार शिष्ट्या शास्त्रवेने देऊन सिल्ल यांची

शिष्टादेरी किन्यावर पाठविले. या देवी हा निजामगहाची किता घाहाजीकडेवा होता. महावर किताकने पुन होण्यासाठी शिवादेरी देवीस नवस केला. देवी नवसास पावली व सडे १५४९ खगमास संवत्सरी वैशाख शुद्ध ५ होमारी विजापूरने यांचा जन्म झाला.

१६. जापवरनामा नवरात्रेपोले पाठकाय करीत गेले. पुन घराजी त्यांच व यांचांचा विजापूरस जाऊन पोटीवला. मुद्दा जपवरेने सगळे नेऊन शाहाजीचा कारभार केला व त्यास पुनकास शिष्टादेरी पाठवला याची भेट करवून दिली. मुलतानाचे खट्याने बापा इशारांची नवस करून देऊन कटांक प्रतीत जहामीर दिली. मीरजुमला कोडेवह दिवशी गेला व जापवरनामा जिहवेवहा जाऊन राहिले.

१७. माहुली किन्यावरून निजामगहाची जमनाबाबा न घराजादे यांस पोवन शाहाजी अनंत पत्त रीतछा-पाधरे गेला. मलिकंबरनामा बजीर नेमिले. पुन्हा मीर-जुमला नवसा पावला. बहादुरपूरवाजीक असीर येने मलिकंबरने सामना दिल्या. त्याला पुष्कळ जखमा लागल्या. पुन असीरस नस मिळाले. 'बंदे दहागडे' नेकाची मलिक अंबर 'विमोर्धना' असा अंबरनामा शिक्का होता.

१८. मलिकंबरने असीरच्या विजयनगरस लागलीच विजापूर प्रताप मीरजुमलास दसवकर्तव्य स्वारी करून मोदी भागमूर उकलून दिले. हे पाहतांच मुद्दा जप-वेर, शाहाजी, सरजाबाब व रमजुमाबाब यांनी ऐशी हजार कोडेवह स्वारी करून मलिकंबरनामा पराजय केला. मलिक मीरजुमला कोडेवाचकीक तयारीस दम-हेरेपरत पळून गेला. आझमद साह मलिकने मीरजुमला वर सगळून आला होता. पुन मलिकना मीरजुमला जखार दिला. हा यत्नावर सगळून मुद्दा जपवेरनामा विजापूरची कोड निमित्त झाली. मलिकंबर रीतछा-पाधरे पळून गेला.

१९. मुद्दा जपवेरने कोडेवह मीठा आणि इंग्रजांची संध्या मंभासावर नावर यांची मुक्तास केला. सडे १५५९ भीष्मक नास संवत्सरे यासपुन वर मभाबाबा

या शिष्टाची सुन्यवह पचनाने तुळकेली. हाजीरीति तुळक करानी असा विचार सत्ताक. पुन सट्यासावन, रमजुमा-बाब इत्यादि मुलसोवली हलपेच नवस करी कराले हे पुढेसा. तेव्हा शाहाजीने हलसी नावेत बाळूना तो बाब मीरजुमा कोवलात कळवली. पाचाने नावेमुळा हलसी तरां काळनावर नास शिष्टाची पाचाली होती तेने पाचबाबा कोव्यावरोर वृण केली. मंतर नास किता-याची आणून हलसी सगळून दिले व त्या रीतछा-पाधरे दवाक, कोवले वरीर पुष्कळ बचन बाळून पुन्हा सव पाचाली कोवली बाधि नावेत हलसी अमरावती केलेना कुणेपरत यांची हाजीक इलकच नवस नावेत राहिले व नास बाहेर आणून त्या दवाकने बाब करून त्यांच्या आरीसार सोमे मलिकंबरनामा दवा दिले. त्यातकोन तेव्हापरतून नावरनामास तुळकुरा हे नाव असा झाले. त्याची माहात्म्यस अमदार म्हणून दिलेने यांच अवरपावेतो घटव म्हणून काळत आलेत.

२०. सडे १२१६ खगमास संवत्सरे माघ मासांत बरास हाकली हा नाकनामा किता सोवले तेथे राहून जहादमगरपासून बरी-बंदीपुढेचीस मुळक कापून पुढार करीत गेले. पुढे हा किता विजयनगरकाडे गेला. शाहाजी रावे निजामगहाचे दिवाणशिरोवर बसताना हा नाकनामा किता स्वांस मिळाला. पुढे शाहाजी विजापूरकाडेवह गेल्याने निजामगहांत येवंदेसाही यास्त्रीच व नाकनामा किता सोवले ताबवेर होमस देवचरिते यांची बळकायिका व तुळका सुरू केला. मुद्दा जपवेरनामा दिवाण रावेरवा नावे देवचरितबावर स्वारी करून लांत विपत धरून आणून कैदेत देविले. पाचारा कोट कापून खार मीरजुमला कोडेवहा बांधिला. त्यांची नांव रीतछापाधरे देविले. तुळकुरास तुळक केलेला नास वेळी मुद्दाजपवेरी शाहाजीबाबल 'कुल मुकुंदनाथ मुनर नाकन किता व पुढेवहन बरी शिष्टावर पुढे दवापु' हा नांव जहाजीर दिला. शाहाजीने शाहीजी कोडेवहास त्या प्रतापी नवसना कारण्यास नेमिले. इमार कोवपाच्या पावेवह सरदार बोरी हिलाक हाजीर नावेना दिला. जिवाकड व शिक्का मांडी जमराहून आणने म्हणून शाहीजीस याविलेले. त्याने

पुन्हास काळमहात बांधून या शास्त्रेकोस आणून देविले.

२१. शाहाजीने कनकगिरीत वेडा पातला. बहीळ पुत्र संभाजी गोवा लागून बांत झाला. त्याची पत्नी कितीकराची मुक्ती मजबूर, पुत्र जमाजी. किता सर केला. शाहाजीने पुढे अन्न मोहावाची कन्या मुल-बाईही झाले. शिष्ट्यापुत्राने वेळोवेळी आणून शाहाजीने मोरी ताबवेर देवचरितबास बाळून त्याच्या लाकलेने मुलुक बापाव केला. विजापूरचा सुलतान शिष्टावर छांत झाला. बगवेने मुद्दा जपवेरनामे सोपने मारण्याचा हुकूम दिला. त्याने आतुर नम्यास वेतला तरी तो स्वस अर मारीकेंच. विजापूरकांजी निजामगहावर स्वारी केली. आतबहीने मुष्ट, मलिक-अंबराचा नाकना.

२२. शाहाजीचा विजापूरकाजीक बंद तुळका. आणि त्याने नर्मटाक, बागपूर, कोल्हार या प्रतापी कोडेवह घडविले केली. पंधारना राजा विजयराष्ट्र आणि मद्र-देचा विजयामुलीकर नांमोत वैर होले. शाहाजीने शिष्ट-नापकीकरास छाळा करून विजयराष्ट्रबास सगरीनपोत अर केले. व मग शिष्टनापकीकरासाठी हाकून देऊन सलतान शाहाजीने सार राज घेतले.

२३. शाहाजी अनंत व मलिकंबर यांचे मृत्यु. औरंगजेब व कोवला बनी रीतछापाधरे देविले. लखवी हे नाव बटभूर मीरजाबाद हे नाव औरंगजेबने देविले. राहिल्या मुला या मायाने औरंगजेबाने विजा-पुनर स्वारी केली. तरकाजानाते हुतामृगयोगना मुळांत औरंगजेबचा पराजय केला.

२४. शाहीजी कोडेवहाचा मृत्यु. शिष्टाजीने तरां कार-यास बापाचा हातापोत पेतला या देवी त्याजवावी पुष्कळ कायमा होता. औरी शिक्का बस परत घडविले. वंशहीन हजार कोडेने बाकरोत देविले. बागदावतास येववाही रापो बलाक नावे यास शिष्टा-मिळी, रघुनाथ बलाक कोरेने नास बगमिळी, मागलोजी देहातीने नास बरनीमती बागजीने नेम्युला केला. शाहाजीनेही शिष्टाचीच नावे सगळा पाठविला.

૧૫. શાહાજાનું આપણા મુઠીવર ધણાજાવે બેઠા, તિને ઓરંગઝેબ હાથે પકાવિને. ઓરંગઝેબની રાણાને લીલા થઈ બહિલેકબા થાપિયા પીઠીકા ન પાડવિલાં પ્યાંગુન નદી કીવે દેવિકી. પિયાબોને આપણાં મયદ કરાવી અતે થોતમે ઓરંગઝેબને કાઢિને, પરંતુ પિયાબોને તેં કાઢિને નહીં. પ્યાંગુને ત્ત્રા ઝમવાતેનેં પૈર ઓરંગે તેં અપાપિ ચાલત ખાતે.

૧૬. ઓરંગઝેબને પિઠીવર કાલે બેઠી. હજારામ રેસમુક પડકા. રામવાપિયોનેં મુઠ હાથે, મજોર પ્રીત તિલા ગ્લાગીર રિલા. ઓરંગઝેબની પુત્રી જાગી. હારાયા, શાહાજીયા ન મુરદબજા માં પિયાં મળાંસે કાગીરો. શાહાજાન સાલ કીસેલ પાતે. ત્યાંયે કોમે પિયરે. તો કીસેલ મેલ. બહિલીને ઓરંગઝેબાલ રાજ્ય રૂઝે. (સુવ ૧૬૬૬ થયું શાહાજાન મૃત્યુ પામ્યા.)

૧૭. પુરંદર કિશાવર વિજામશાહાખ્યા તખ્તેનેં વિજોની નીકઠંડરાવ હોતે. શાહાજીયા ન ત્યાંયા ભેદી હોતા. ત્યાંયા કાપડા પેઢન. પિયાબોતેશારાબાનીં પંચ-ધોર હજાર સાલકારીસદ પુરંદરાસાહી મેઢન કારોં વિસ મુકામ નેલા.

૧૮. વિજોની નીકઠંડરાવસ પિયાબી ન પંકારાબી ભલે આગી થોવ રંબુ હોતે. પણ તિયેયોં આપણા ધાગકબા થાકાસ બતાના. થોડા દેલ મળતા. મજુન ત્યાંની પિયાબીરાણે થાંબેકાસે શંકન થાપિયે. તિયોનીને પિયાબી ન વિજાબારીં માંસ પિયાબીયા. શાહાજીયા ગણકર થોવાયિને. તિયાબી આપણા લોકાંસહ મદારવ મેલા બાપિ પ્રાંતેપેશ્વર રાણી પિયાબી ન પંકારાબી થાપ્યા તાહાખ્યાનેં પિયાબોનેં તિયોનીયોં કીલે કેહે, બાપિ પુરંદર પિલા તાખ્યાલે પેઢન. ત્યાંયે રેબી ધાપલ મામા થાવી મોહિલે થાંકી કીલે કેહે.

૧૯. ભાગલ પિલા પેઢન તેનેં પિરંબોનીં મરસાલ હજારકાર મેલિલા. રામજલ, પદાવતી, સંજીવતી ન મુતેકા હોદી કિલે મેલે. રામજાવર ઓરે કિમ્તલા પાકરીસ દેવિકે. સિંહજ, હોરજ, મયંકજ, દે પિયોડી હજારસ કેહે. રામજલ મસાલ ન કારો રુપા તેવેલ રાખે. થાકીસ હજાર થાકે થાકીસ દેવિકે,

વંદરામ એરે જાગકીલ વિજાપુરખ્યા પાતકાહાર માલ-થંકો દેલ હોતે. હમ્મરસાલ એરે ત્યાંયા રિલાલ હોતા. પંચ-રાસાલ અગાધા મુઠી હોવા મજુન રુપાથલ મજાલ રુપ-નીલ તોષીરકીયેં થોમને કરમ્માસાડી પિયાબીરાબીંમજુન પંદરાસાકાસે મેલે. ત્યાંયે પશ્ચિમ્ય મેડેસ હમ્મરસા-લાસ કઠારાનીં મારવે. હો કબર પિયાબીરાબીંસ કઠાર-પાંચ થાકીસ હજાર માગકાસાલ તેં બાલકેથેવાપકન તિયાબીયા પાટ ટલકન કામગીસ મેલે. રુપાથલ માલક તમ્બનીં ન માગકોનીં દુરલોચી કીડેસદ રહતીહોંખ્યા પાટારે આલે. જાગકીસ વેડા કાલસા ન તો તર કેની. થાગીરાવ ન હુમરાવ એરે વાંસ થાપકામુઠાંસદ કૈર કેહે. થાંચે થલ અથવે પંધરા યોગ્ય થર્વાંચેલ હોતે. ત્યાંયે પેઢન પિયાબીરાણે પુષ્પક ઓલે.

૨૦. થાગીરાવ ન હુમરાવ એરે વાંસ પુણાખ્યા રહિમખાનીં વિમઝખ્યાનેં રાખી મેઢન ત્યાંયા શિરખેલે મેલા. જાગકીયેં રાજ્ય કાલસા કેહે.

૨૧. પિયાબીરાખ્યાના થા પુંઠારીમુલે વિજાપુર દરવાર રાખામુ મેલે ન માલદ પહાનીંસ ત્યાંયે જામ પિયા-રિહ. પણ જામલા ન મુકાયા કંઈય નહીં અતે પહા-નોંકે મુઠકિયે. લાગમલ પિયાબીયા ધારિખ્યાલ અફઝલકાસતી રતનયો કરખ્યાંત આઝી. મજકલ-કાલાનેં મોરેલ મેઢન આપણ પિયાબ હુખ્યાની માલક થાસ પિયાબીકાસે પિયાબીંસ પાડવિયે. પિયાબીનેં પંતાનીં મોરંપાનાલ આગકાસેલ રહત પિયાબીંસ પાડવિયે. જામ થ રાજે થાંચી મેડ પ્રાંતપરસાલ હોખ્યાંયે મજબી ડરો.

૨૨. મેટીબી ગામા મુકાકાનીં દરવાજામજલ ડર-વિકે. તેનેં હોમખ્યાના કામગીયે મજામી. પંકારારીં પંતા વિલે. પિયાબા અગલ થાતસી. થા કામાકાસેલ અગાકીં રમ્મલ મજકે હોતે. મેટીબી પિયાબીનેં કબેરવી શિરપાનિલ મેલી. ધાનુની વિજાબારીંસ રૂંતે લોકોમજે, મજુન તિલ દૂર થામુલ દેવિકે. થાંકેરે થાંકેરે થામુલ પંકારારીં મેલી. જાગવર તોષ તવાર દેવિકી ન કામગીય મારિતાંય તોફેયા આગમ કરવેં થ લાલ થાથિયેં અગા હુકુમ વિલા. કંઠેયો કોલકા કામગીય મિલખા. આગમ વિમઝન થાલે. કામગીયે તમેયકટ કદુલ રહ-

તોષીયા થાટ ટલકન થારામજલ કોમનાતીરીં કોખ્યા. ક્યેં કબર દેવિકે.

૨૩. પુત્ર પુત્રા કુખ્યાનીં ચાલક ન પંતાથીં થોવી-લાસ રાખે થ લાલ થાંચે દુકમેકેલ ન અનુકમેં મેડે. કારોન મેલારીં થાંખ્યા કોરા કાતપ. દુકમચાંનેં મેડારીં માચેં ડરે. જાલ થાકીયેલ થલક. થરીર કાલર થારી કોતાર બજાવમેં રાકીયેં રુપકાસાલ થાંતે મોરે કાગલ બજાલ. ડરકેમ્મા કિયાબીં કબેરવી કાલ આઝા. કરોખ્યા કાચેલ કોલ કાલસા અમુલ સ્થાંત થાકરી થાકીસ અગામીં પંતાથીં કામગીનીં, શિરોનીં કબેર, લોન જાલસા થ કીંચ જાલસા થાંચેલ દેવિકે હોતે.

૨૪. પિયાબી રાજાનેં અંબી ભલકાલ ત્યાંયરીં કબ-તર, મોરેંસ ટોપ, ટોપી વિખ્યા બલકીયેલ નવરઘાંકી ધટા થામગમેં તવારીં મેલી થ તે કામીં થાપે. પૂર્વેનુલ જામ જાલે. કુખ્યાનીં માલકર થરીર હોતે. મોજાવલક જાલે. પંતાથીં થોવીરાવાંનેં પિયાબીરાણે થાંચ કાનાલ મેડેખ્યાલ લખિલે. દુકમેકાંખ્યાં કોઝામીં ફળન થેવાંતે આપણ. ત્યાંયર થેટો કાલ્યા. જામનેં પિયા-બીલ પનટાલુન થરે. રાખીનીં પિયા થામુલ જાંખાના પોટખા થાંકેર કાઢિલ. જામ થ મેલો મેલેં મજુન મોરકલ. કુખ્યાનીં થાલકારેં રાખેરેલ તરવાર કામીયેટો; પચ થાર કારીર જાલક નહીં. રાખીનીં પ્રથ દુકાલ કારીલ જાનાયે હોન તુકલે કેહે. હોલકાલ અનુલ થલકેલે થાકારીં પુરે થાલકલે. મેલીં મોજાલ મારિયે. થા પંકેલીલ પંતાથીં થોવીરાવાસદીં ખુકુલ થાર કાચે.

૨૫. કાનાથા મુઠીં ગજાર અખિલ. કાનાનેં મજાલીલ નવજલ વિલ હોતા મજુન લાલે અપામહારાંત તાપકેનીં કોચેનીં મેલ ટોફુન ત્યાંયે શિર થરાથાવર ટોફમે. ત્યાંયીં કીંચ ખુલકીયે. થારા હજાર થોલે થ હોતે જામિ હલર મુલ થામુલ કાંપકાલ. પંતાથીં પંકાર હિયેરે મોંચ થ હોલ કઠ હોલ દયાલ વિલે. (લાંચાના મુઠાંસ અપાપિ દયાલ થાલત ખાતે.)

૨૬. જામગીય લાતાપા, ચંદનચંદન, વિલામજ, પટખા, રંગખા, પ્રિહલકાલ, વિમજલ, થારગઢ, થલ-

તોષે મેલમે. રાજે પટખાજાવર પાંચાસ મેલે. મેતોકો પાલકાલ લેતાપીલે કેલે. કામ્પો મોરેલ મુખપુ માંસ મુખમુઠાંતે વિલે.

૨૭. અકલકાલાથા થા મુકા કામગીયાલ થામે વિજા-પુરાહન થારીં લીલ અમુન પટખાજાલ મેલા થાલસા.

૨૮. પિયાબીં થ મેતોકો પાલકર થાંતીં હલ મારીં પટખા લલખિલ. થરીંયા પિયાબીં હોરે રાજીં થાકીયે મેલર માંચે થરીંયર પેઢન મોર્પા માલક રાજે તિખુન મેલે.

૨૯. પિયાબીરાણે વિજાકામકાસેલ મેલે. થાર હોજીવર તજ રાહિલ હુલકાંત પ્રાંતઃપાલ હામલ. કામગીયલા પાલકાપા કરીલ થાંતીં જામ. થીંસ હજાર થાલકાંસહ હિલક થાલકંકર દેલ કુલકાંચીં થારી પ્રમુ કામગીયાના તોંતાવર રાહિલ. કાસે વિજા-મયાકાસેલ જામ્મે રાજે. પ્રથર થીંચ પ્રથર થાંચીં અમુલ અકનુલ દેવિકે. દુલકાંત રાજે થજાર પોહોતેલ ન ત્યાંનીં ડરકામકામેં કુલેથાંતીં તોમેથા આગલ કરતેલા. થારી થામકા કામગીય હોતા. તોફ દેખુન ત્યાંય કુલ-કુલતા થાંકી. થારીં રાજાંતે કમાલ થાલસા. કામગીયાલ વિરાલ હોઝન કોલેસદ થલર પિરલ.

૩૦. થાવી અમુલા પુત્ર થામગીં થાથ અમેદિયીલે. કેનાપાંથા થતનીં ચંદા લખિલસા. માલકર કુલ કારકામતિયો થાલક ડુલક અમુલ હાલે. રાજે પુરંદરાવ જાલે; રાજાથો થામરામ નીકઠંડે થેલેલે થાંત જાલે. મોરોતલ રિંગલે થાંચ વેથારાં વિલે.

૩૧. વિલે કોમથેથાલ મુનુમહારી, અંબક હોનરેથાલ થાકીં, અમીલ દુલકેલ દુરનિયીં, દુલાકીંવંશ થાકે-તારપેકીં કોચેનીં મેલ ટોફુન ત્યાંયે શિર થરાથાવર ટોફમે. ત્યાંયીં કીંચ ખુલકીયે. થારા હજાર થોલે થ હોતે જામિ હલર મુલ થામુલ કાંપકાલ. પંતાથીં પંકાર હિયેરે મોંચ થ હોલ કઠ હોલ દયાલ વિલે. (લાંચાના મુઠાંસ અપાપિ દયાલ થાલત ખાતે.)

૩૨. જામગીય લાતાપા, ચંદનચંદન, વિલામજ, પટખા, રંગખા, પ્રિહલકાલ, વિમજલ, થારગઢ, થલ-

५१. राज्याधी राजांनी जाळून होत असो तेथी. कोकणात किती व सुमारे बरे बांधी, सुमारे दुर्ग, कलाबा, सिंधुदुर्ग, निवसदुर्ग हे किती बांधून राज्याधी बांधी बनवली होती. आरामा व राज्य केले. इथली, चिरींगी, इंगेज, इत्यादि सर्वांचे येर केले. कल्याणमिर्ची-पावस येजेपर्यंत कोकण फारीस केले.

५२. मोकसिगिरीच्या पराजयाची बाती काळजावर औरंगजेबाचे शास्तालाची राज्याधी होती. जैसिम मिरजा एका त्याच्या मद्रास किंवा, आपले प्रथम पाचलास वेडा पाठला तेथे चिरींगी नराळा इना-इनावर होता. त्याने ठक मद्रिने किंवा कल्याण, पुढे शिवाय लागत गादी असे पाहून त्याने किंवा काग्याच्या स्वाधीन केला. राजांनी चिरींगीची भुलाकलावर नेमिले. संभाजी कावजीवर राजांची हत्तराची बावी, तो शास्तालावर जाऊन मिळाला. संभाजी शरीराचे फारच मजबूत असे. घोडा उचलत असे, त्यास खालचे मजबूत देऊन मजकरीने ठावे संभाज्यास सांगिले. श्वापरवा गुजराने संभाजीवर धापा घालून सधे १५५५ धमकनाम संसारे वैजाक मय १०-सोमवारी संभाजीवर ठार केले. शास्तालावर पुढील काळातून देऊन राहिला. बाबाजीराम होराय पाडे मजबूत राजकीय राजांस मेटका होता त्याच राजांनी मनसबावर राहिली.

५४. आपाने चिवाजीवर पत्र पाठविले ते:-

बाजारसर्वे बनेबाजी ! परतलेसे सदाचार !
मरणाशिरस घालून ! शास्तालावर पावसात ॥

५५. राजांनी काजरा उडव उत्तर पाठविले की,

अश्विने कजराचि चिनीनो ! संभाजास बाजार भीडवुनान्
तपो विपन्नसिंहाचीमुणी ! सीता शास्तालावर नेतामस ॥

५६. कजराकाजरा एक माजी कुले उल्ले होता, त्याचे माजिने चिवाजीराजे बाजी मेट आरमिना. काजरा-काजरा मजबूत बाजून एक लिखी होती. चिवाजी-जवळच्या मजबूतीचे घर होते. राजाकाजरा राजे पांच हजार मानजास अश्विना कोकणास आले तेथे कीड ठेविली. मजपद मात, फाळीची राजे. राजे लिखी-

बजक भागे व त्यांनी ती उपकरी, निवसक कोकणीनी महावसत फिरने व पाचकापाची सुट केले. काजरा जोन मुक्ता लफला गेला व कजराकाजरा बाजला मुक्ता. हातके फजज चिवाजीराजे परत राजकाजरा केले.

५७. आपाने पाठाकण केला मजारीक तोफेच्या गोळ्याने काजराचा हत्तीनरीक अंधारी उडून गेली. लावरी पराजयास.

५८. की कवर चिवाजी औरंगजेबाक फजली. त्याने रजाने काजरा परत कोकणिले व चिवाजी राजा बाज सुमारेपाची बज दिली. चिवाजीला तैयारीत लिखा.

५९. चिवाजी राजाने सिंधुकाव वेडा पाठला प्रताप-राज गुजराने मारकी कजरा अश्विनावर पाठविले. एव त्याने फजत तेथे उडले फजले. अश्विनाने लास कोकणाला रजानाने परत पाठविले.

६०. अश्विनाने पुरंदरस वेडा पाठला. चिवाजीला पराज्याही तेथे येऊन बजला. इदमाकावर पमपमे रजून रजोवर तोफांचा भारा सुरू केला. मुजरा बाजीचा पराक्रम.

६१. चिवाजी व अश्विना बाजी मेट होऊन राह ठरला. चिवाजी व संभाजी चिवाजी बाज्याचे ठरले.

६२. चिवाजी व राजाराम (राजकाजी !) राजकीय होत। मोरपंथ येथे, चिवाजी कोकण व मुजरावर, अश्विनी हातो मुजरीस बाज राजांनी सधे निवसक केले. व शास्ताला गुजर, चिवाजी राजाची, अश्विनावर कवीर रजुनापर्यंत कोकले, चिवाजी फजत इत्यादीस पांच हजार मजबूत बरोबर येऊन राजे चिवाजी राजांना शासे. अश्विनाका मुजरा राजांमिगाही बरोबर होता. अश्विना माज औरंगजेबाकडेस गेला.

६३. चिवाजीराजे पाठकाजने जेली इत्यादीत गेले. रामसिंह व चिवाजीराजे बाजी इत्यादीत मुजरा काजरा सांगितले अजुनचि राजांनी मुजरा केला गादी. चिवाजी-आज नराळा होता त्याच्याकरील आठबावर जाऊन चिवाजीवर गले (चिवाजी व संभाजी) असे राहिले. सरते अश्वेज अश्विनी अजरात अश्विनी रामसिंहाचे सजवाजी केले. राजे परतले, परत बाजीगाही और-

ंगजेबात मुजरा व चिवाजी इत्यादीस थाट फजज इत्यादीतून निवून गेले.

६४. इदमाका चिवाजी बादकाजने रामसिंहास कोकण चिवाजीराजे बाजी काजीस बाज व मुजरा चिवाजी ठेवले, मजबूतचारी मिजेल, अश्विना चिवाजीस चिवाजी पाठविले. परंतु राजांचे तो उचका बाही. त्यामुळे काजरा राज्यास देवकीवर बादकाजरा बाजीस बजला. राजांनी रामसिंहास बादकाजरा व चिवाजीपाठावरून फजत केले. मजपदराज गुजर, गुजरा व मजबूत बाज परत बाज देवकास सांगितले. राजे पाठकाज, कोक-उजम येथे चिवाजीमुजरा, चिवाजीराजे, अश्विनावर, रजुनापर्यंत कोकले व चिवाजी फजत राजकाजरास फजत चिवाजी देविले. बाजीराजा राजास केले.

६५. चिवाजीराजे केंद्रत राहिले. फजतकाजरा व केव्याच्या मोठेमेठका फजतका बादकाजी अश्विनावर-कडेस पाठवून लागले. चिवाजीराजे फजतकावरून जात असत. बाजीस बाजीस एक राजे वेळी केंद्रका उचलून पाहिला. पुढे तसका जाळी लागला. बाज्याने राजा बाजला जात होता. एके दिवशी चार पाठका चिवाजी बाजी अजरा उभमवो चिवाजीस बाज्यास रजून पसारा झाले. चिवाजीराजे इत्यादीच्या परी चिवाजी कोकणाला अश्विनाकाजने राजांनी मुजरास केला. चिवाजी फजत राजे राज्या परंगवार राजे राज्या ऐवकी चिवाजी व संज्याकाजी कोडी उडून गेला. राजांनी चिवाजीराजे कोडी परंगवार कोडीची सगळी फजत चिवाजी व गुजरा असे राजे राज्या हाकडला जेली. चिवाजीराजे बाजकाज. त्याने एकदम अश्विनावर कवीर व रजुनापर्यंत कोकले बाज बंद केले.

६६. इदमाका परी चिवाजीराजे गुजराचे एक मजरा भर राहिले. अश्विनाकाजने तसकाज येवेल्या कीड परत अजरा. राजांची हाडी कजबून वैराजी वैरा वैरा केला. चिवाजीराजास मजत क्यथिले व हा मजली उजरासाज, चारापाची, प्रसाय, मज इत्यादी मजरा कजने देव-मजका मजि चोवहून मजरा इत्यादीनी उजरास बाज-पाठ उचलून कोकणी मजरास आले. तेथे आनंदराज

व सेवाराज राज्या चिवाजीने मुजरास मज केव्याने मजकरी चिवाजीराजास चिवाजीराजा देत होते त्या देवून राजांचे हज्जे बाहे. पुढे तेवून चिवाजी मजरा उजरास चारापाची दाखल झाले. पांचाची देऊन राज-मजका इत्यादीस आले. चिवाजीने प्रथम कोकणाले बाही, कोकण चिवाजीवर उजरास आनंद झाला.

६७. संभाजीस चिवाजीचे धन सगळी होईनात मजून काजीस चिवाजीराजाकडेस ठेविले होते. मजपदराज तेथी आले. मजपदराज सज होत बाजीस दिवले.

६८. पुढे औरंगजेबाचे अश्विनावर कवीर व रजुनापर्यंत कोकले बाजीस चिवाजीस कोकण दिवले, तेथी राजकीय येऊन दाखल झाले. मजपदराज गुजर, चिवाजीराजे, अश्विनावर, रजुनापर्यंत कोकले, चिवाजी फजत बाजीस राजांनी बलिचे दिवली.

६९. चिवाजीराजे पळाले मजून औरंगजेबास चिवाजी राजा अश्विनास बाजरा पाठविले. त्याच दक्षिणका गुजरा काडून येऊन दिवेलकाजरास दिवला. तो पळवली सीमातीरी येऊन राहिला.

७०. राजांनी संभाजीवर हत्तराची बावी. त्यास इत्यादीस ठेविले. त्याच सिंधुस देवकास उमायजिनास नेमिले. एके राजी निवसक मजकाजरास संभाजी बाजकाज बाजीस बरोबर येऊन देवकासी दिवेलकाजरास जाऊन मिळाला. संभाजीने सीमातीरी कीड बरोबर येऊन मुजरावर बाजीस केला. तेवून चिवाजीराजे राजकाज इत्यादीस व चिवाजी मजपदराज बाजीस पळाले. राजांनी चिवाजीराजे तोफेच्या तोडी दिवले. चिवाजी मजपदराज मजपदराज बाजीस व मजपदराज इत्यादीस दिवेलकाजरा चिवाजीराजास बाजला होता.

७१. संभाजीस चिवाजी पळवले अश्व औरंगजेबाचा दिवेलकाजरा चिवाजीस केला. संभाजीने देवकासी तो अश्व राजांचे कजला व पळकाजरास येऊन दाखल झाला. राजे राजकाजरास दिवेलकाजरा मजपदराज मजपदराज बाजीस व मजपदराज कीड येऊन मजपदराज आला.

ફિલેલ્સાનાની થ જાણી લઈદી શાહી. ફિલેલ્સાના જોશ જાણી થ સર્વપાત્રાદેકલેષ પચાકા. તદ્દ જાણા.

૬૨. સંભાગીત ફિલેલ્સાનાને પદકલિને અંતે સમગ્રમુલ્ય સર્વપેગલેને ફિલેલ્સાનામાં વિષ વાળુનુ દારૂનિ. જાન, પ્રાણમ પાસ દક્ષિણના ઘુમા સોમિત્તા. રાજા કાન, સામર્થિય થ જયપિત્ત વાળેદી તો સર્વગામણેત આજા. રાજવટ માહુરી જેને વિરાગી રાજકો સંભાળનાયા સંકલિને કલમુદ્ધા કારકલ અવાગી રંગનાથ મલકરે થ લેવાયો મલ્હાર સર્વકર હોતે. પ્રાપરાધના મુગરાય રાજા પીતેસહ સર્વગામણેત પાઠકલિને. પુરંબર, અંબક કરેલેત રાજાનીય કલિને દેખન તદ્દ કેલક. વિચારીરાગીય વાજાનુ થ ગીતવંદે મૈત્રે મહાક આપિ મહાક પ્રોત નાની જાગીર રાજી. દા તદ્દ તોન થઈ ટિકકા થ નંતર વિચાલ જાના. સિત્તકીર્તન થ પ્રાપરાધ રાજવટ જાલે. ફિલેલ્સા પાટવીસી કલિને, પુરંબર રાજવટ હુદાદો મોરેપેત પેગલે થ કેલો મિત્તક નાની માલ જાનુન પેતલે. મોરેપેત સાલેર કલિપાનર હોતે. જાનની ગાન. જાન થ કોલકમ કાગીન કેલે. નિજો સોનદેવ વાની પુરંબર કલિા પેલકા પેલ્લો મુગરાયો કલિેરાર મારકા.

૬૩. વિચારીરાગીની મુલેત્રા પુરા મુલ્કા થ સિદ્ધીન પત્ર પાટનુ કલકલિને કી, મુલેપે મામા સાધાગામના થાસ પાલત કલો બાપુ તિમ્મી મુરાત દેમુરત પેઠી. પાત્રપાદી પુરાતન હિંદુકો પાતે.

૬૪. મુલે પિલ્લુના પાલેગાર શિવાયા નાર્થક થાસ રાજની પત્ર પાટનુ વાજવંદી માગીતલ, જાનને તો દેખાવે માકાલે.શિવાયાર જારી કેઠી. રાજાસામ્યાના માગુપીત મુલ્કાના જગુ પ્રાસ લાગલો દ્યનુન તિમ્મી સરોવર પેલકે. ત માગવન પિપુદુસાહિવ વરત પાટનુ રાજી.

૬૫. નંતર તમામ આદરમા સિપુદુગીત અગલિલે. થ વેર માનુષ પ્રોત, વોલ્ક, સમુદતી વંદર પિલ્લુ-કરોને હોતે તેં શિવાગીને માગિલે. વર્ગીય તોન લગ્ન હોન દેખાવા કરાર કલન શિવાગીને તલ કેલે. હમા વંધિલાસ તેંધાપાનુ દેવાય મ્હનુન તેંધે દેખે.

૬૬. વિચારીરાગીને માગી મોરેપેતવાને મહામીત કપટાને કૈર કેલે.

૬૭. રમણપ્રાધાને મયલ્લી કલન શહાગીને કૈર-પુન સોમવિચારના કુલુપ કલિચિત.

૬૮. શહાગીત કૈલુમુ કુલુ કલન કર્નાટવાંત વેરંધરાધાર પ્રોતલ સોમિલેસ રાદકલિને.

૬૯. રાજા કોલપરકાલ થાવન કરમ્માસાદી ઘટા-ગીને શિવાગીય કલકલિને હોતે જાણવાને રાજાની મુખોલ્લર જારી કલન કાગીય કરાર કેલે.

૭૦. શહાગી થ શિવાગી માંચી વેર. વિચારીરાગીને પેલ થ શિવાગીયની વિનુમલ. રોન મલિને શહાગી પુલ્કાત રાહન કર્નાટકલ પલત કલિલે.

૭૧. રામપ્રાધાનને કોલ્કમુગરાવ જાની કેઠી. પ્રાપરાધાવે થ જાણે મુલ્ક. પ્રાપરાધાવા મુલુ. હંચેર-જાત મોદિયાન પેગામણિવ રાજી. રોગપરતીવ મલ્ક કાન્ધે મોરેવે મુલ્કકાલેલ હોતી તો અવાગી રંગનાથ મલ્કલ્કાવ રાજી. વાગીયો વાગી પ્રમુલે કાપટી શાહાગી કર્નાટ થાસ દલનાપ્ચા મુદુતલિને મલ્કુ સમિ-તલ્કી.

૭૨. શહાગીના દોદિતલે જેને મોલ્કાવલક પદ્મનુ મુલુ.

૭૩. હંચેરારાવ સેવાગીને વિચારીરાગી પુરા રોલ્ક-પુરુ કલ્કા. વિચારીરાગી પ્રાપરાધાની સાત લગ્ન હોન મલ્કલેલી કલુલ કલન શાહાગી નાર્થક મુલે થાસ વકોલ મ્હનુન દેખાવેને કલ્કલે કેલે.

૭૪. માગવન જોર કેલે. તનાવાને માલ્કાવંતલ પાટનુ નાક લગ્ન હોન દરતાલ દેખાવા કરાર કેલક. વિચારી રાહુગીય દેખીય મ્હનુન દેખિલે. વિચારીરાગી મુલ્કવંતર પ્રમુદર વિચારીય દેખિલે.

૭૫. રંગપાટી અંબકો રાજ કરીલ હોતે. જાણે થ રંગપાટીવંતલે મિલકલે, મ્હનુન તે વિચારીરાગી મેલે. પત-રાગીને વગીરી દેખાવે દારકલે. વિચારીરાગીય હો શિવા-કલ કર્નાટ થાગી રંગપાટીવંતલ વગ્ગાલ્કાવ કોલ-કલ વેલકે. નિજો સોનદેવના મુલ્ક જાણા મ્હનુન જાણી મલ્કુ રાજાની રંગપાટીવંતલ રાજી.

૭૬. રંગપાટીવંતલ સાધનાવલ્કન રાજાની રંગ-પાટી રાજાવંત મામ રંગપાટી અંબકોગીય જારી

કલ્પના થાવિષ કેલક. સંભાગી થ રાજાસાધ પાંચેનજલ મોરેપેત પેગલે બાપિ અવાગી રાજી થાંસ દેખુન રાજી રંગપાટીવંતલ જારીય વિચારી.

૭૭. રંગપાટી હંચેરારાવ મોદિલે માંચી રાજાંસ મકલ-ગીતો કલપવિતીચલક દુક પોરો. સ્વત્તાસાદી વિકલત વેલકી રોઠી. રાજાંસ થ કર્નાટક અવાગી રંગનાથ મલ્કરે થાંચેકમુન રોઠાગીયો તત્તલે હોન આગમુન હંચેરારાવ રાજી થ વિચારી પામેત મેલન સંપાધિલો.

પામા વાજાલ રાજે વિલ પુલ્કી સુમાપિત મ્હનલ અસત. કલ્પના તલ્ક રાજી. કલ્પના તલ્ક મેલિલી.

૭૮. કલ્પના તલ્ક રોલ્ક. કલ્પના તલ્ક થાવાવાંતે.

૭૯. વિચારીરાગી માગવનપરા મેલે. પાત્રપાધાન મોટીસાદી રાજે રંગનાથ મારાજ. હંચેરારાવ સેવાપતિ. રંગપાટીવંતલ વાગેનિવિત, પ્રમુદર વિચારી વકોલ, અવાગી રંગનાથ મલ્કરે. રાજાની વાગી દાલ્કા મલ્કલ્કાલ જાદ મહાંતલ જાવવાન વિચારે. અવાગી રંગનાથ મલ્કરે થાયા સુપનેલ્ક માગવિગ કોરે બાપિ જાણીયો મોલ્ક થા મલે રોલ્કવંતલ સરોવર પેલકે. મેટી જાણા. વિચારીરાગી દુક રાજ્ય કર્કે અસે રાજે રોલ્કલે. પાત્રપાધાને વિલે રાજી. પત્ર કર્નાટવાયા કેલ્કાવિચાવ વિલે જાણકાને વાજીલ અસે રાજાની સમિતલે. નાન-જાણી વલ્કલ વલ્ક, પાંચ દુકી, રહા વલ્કલ અસી પોલે. રોનાપાંચી વાજકી બાપિ થાંચ લગ્ન હોન રાજકા નજગાગી પાલક.

૮૦. માગવનવરત દુક મહિત્તાર મુલ્કામ કલન માલ્કાવા શાહુપચાર પેલકા. રાજે રંગપાટીવંતલ કલ્કા વિલ પેલક અસત. રાજાના પાંચ લગ્ન હોન પ પચાત જાણવેને જાણીય થાંચ દેખે.

૮૧. મુલ્કપ્રાધાગી કર્નાટ જેવે માલ્કન આલ્કદાશ કર્નાટકલ દેસામુલ્ક મેલુન જાણવાનુ પાંચ લગ્ન હોન પેલકે. જાણવેન અનુવંતી કોર દેખુન માલ્કમુલ્કાસલ્ક વેલ્ક વાજા વિનુમિતીમાલ્કન કલ્કાવિચાવ વિચારીરાગી મેલે. મુલ્કપ્રાધાન વાજુન રાજાંસ જપરતી જાણી. રંગનાથ પેલ્કાની યમવાનુ નજ્મા રાજીયો વરત વિચારીવા વિચાર દાલ્ક. સોમવંતલ પંચાસલ વિરેવંદી વાંચવિલકા. તેમુલ વંદીય મેલે.

૮૨. વેલ્કાવ સેવા પાલકા. સામિરે થ મોરિરે રોન કલિે રાંધુન રોલ્ક દેખિલા. વાદરી લગ્ન થાસ વેલ્કાવ દેખિલે. તેમુલ વંદીય મેલે. વાજાગી વંદીયે તોરી વાજાગી મુલ્કામ કેલક. વંદીયા વિલારા જંબરજાન હા મુલ્કનુ મેટીય મોલ્કાવિલ, મેટીય વેલ્કાંચ રાજાની જાણ કૈવ કેલે. વંદી પેલકી, રોજે રાજાગી સરોવે થાંચ જાણવર દેખિલે. તિમાતી કેલ્ક થાંચ લ્લમિતી માગિલો. રંગપાટીવંતલ રાજાગી સાજાની માલ દેખિલે. વિલક વિલ્કવંતે અસે ગામ મુદેધાર નેમિલે. વંદી પેલકી થ કેલ્કાગી પત્ર જાણે.

૮૩. વંદીયોલ્કલે આલ્કવા મત્રીક વિચારી જેવે મુલ્કામ કલન વિચારી રાજાની અંબકોગીય પત્ર પાટ-નુ બાપુન બાપુને કર્નાટલે. વિચારીરાગી અગલો સંપૂર્ણ મેટી જાણા. સર્વો વિલ્ક દુકલ રાજી. રાજાની જાણકા થાંચી વાંટા માગિલા. અગલો સંપૂર્ણ વાટાપાટી દોલ્કે જાણવા. રંગપાટીવંત, રંગપાટીવંત, હંચેરારાવ, જાદ મુલ્ક, અવાગી રંગનાથ મલ્કરે. રાજાગી વાગી દી મેલ્કી વાટાપાટીવંતલે મેલો જલ્ક અસત. મહારાષ્ટ્રસીલ સિલ્કકતીયા વાંટા તુમ્મીદી થાયા અસે અંબકોની મ્હનુ જાણા. રોમટી રોપાંચે વિલ્કલે, અંબકોની વિનુલ મેલે. હંચેરારાવ સેવાપતિ, રાજાગી મોરે, રાજાગી મોલ્કલે, અવાગી રંગનાથ મલ્કરે થાંચ વિચારીગીને અંબકોની સલ્કાવિચારી પાઠકલિલે. જાણે અંબકોને વરતલિલે.

૮૪. વિચારીરાગી રંગપાટીવંત વાગેલીય, થાલ્કમ વિચીલ, રાજાગી મોરે થ જાણેરારાવ જલ્કપાટીય પદાલ્કાવ વરત જાણે. રંગપાટીવંત બાપિ હંચેરારાવ રંગપાટીવંત થાંચ કોલેસહ તેવેવ દેખિલે. અંબકોગીયકલ અનપાવંતલે વિચાવ, વિચારીરાગી, રાજાગીગી દુપા-સિલ્કની વાંચ જાણેરાર કોલેસહી થાલ કેલો. અગલપાટીને મુલ પંધરા વિલ્ક જાણે. અગલપાટી, વિચારીરાગી થ રાજપાટીયો વાજાવ જાણે. વિચારીરાગી કોલેસહી પત્રે જાણે. વિલે રાજ્ય કામેરી વલ્ક તોર કલિે તદ્દુ થાજારુ, કોલ્ક, જાણાગલ્ક, જાણેરારાવ, કર્નાટકલ્કાવ વિચાર દાલ્ક. સોમવંતલ પંચાસલ વિરેવંદી વાંચવિલકા. તેમુલ વંદીય મેલે.

होता तो खोजपाशीं गमाव रह दिता व्यक्तीबीछ्या

अन्वयः

જાદીલ પૃથ માલોજી માસલે ત્યાંસ પુત્ર ૨

१. भाकटे शास्त्रज्ञी रावे

प्राकृते पृथ निठोत्री भोसले त्यास पुत्र ८

मंवाजी भोंसले

६. किरकोली व्यापारी बाने विदित नाहीं.

लोकोजी राजे त्यांचे मांय पातळावाजी हेमिने येस-
 काली स्वयंवर औरंगाबाजी सत्ता पुणें सत्ता काल मारिने
 मजकूर व होते त्या वर क बापयें मारोनी व दिठोने
 मीठोने सह्य (सूर्य-कालीनी) काल बाप-
 ह्येसंतान क, सुखापन लोकी दीक्षायावेळ वेळ
 राखिसे. ताते काल ताते त्या काल व दिठोने व बाप
 देवळ बापजीन्य ह्येसंतान व. दिठोने व आंत
 सुखापन बापकाल देवळ व ह्येसंतान दीक्षायावेळ व मज-
 कूर निम निमामासा पातळा व व व मारोनी.
 बाजी दीक्षा होनी स्वयंवर मारोनी बाजी दीक्षायावेळ
 बापजीन्य काल मारोने, बाजी वृद्ध होते लोकी
 त्यांचांचे मीठोना मजकूर ताते बापकाल देमिने
 लोकीने दीक्षा वेळ वरमाये वर बापजीन्य ५ वेळ

होम १० बाधा प्रा। देत होते. त्याबगर बाह्याही अभवे-
तात। या रथना भालिपय दे दृष्टीकत

मराठों साम्राज्याची छोट्टी बकर (साजे).

मामोजी राजे शाके १४७२ १५४१

॥ रात्रि भासने प्रताप (वन दावी) बंधारवळी, पु. पु. कावाजी मोसले शादीस मीने हेतुकाव्य हासने पाठस प्रोत पुने बांका विस्तार पुन बांधे :-*

કચ્છના પુણ્ય સ્થાનો

१. त्रिविक्रमी रामे

૧ સમાજી ઇતિહાસ

3

१ (चित्तेजीचे पुत्र) शेळजी राखे राखे शेळकर

ਅਸ੍ਯੇ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾਸੀ ਨਾਮ ਠੇਕਿਏ, ਅਮਰੰਗਸ਼ਾਹਿ ਪਾਤ-

आह्वानी दिनी सवसावर हस्त कसून (यास)

મારિહે,

• **ਦੰਸ**

1

नमयती माळोजी व विठोजी राजे भोंसले घायसंबंधी
मुत्तावा दाय्याः काढून द्याविले येऊन काही वेळात मजीब
लोकताळ व धंदे येऊन घाते काढत राहिले होते.

बागडार सेवें मुकेंमावसें ठेकून वाकरीचे उमेदीनें
कलसें सिधवेकाच आले. सेवें राजकी कुळाची जागराच
देशमुख घरकर दीक्षादाद गनसददा मित्रासाहाबि
(नांग) बाग डवळ स्वारीची दीक्षा होटी स्थान
मेरेत कोची वाकरी दख जव दार पावमागिरी कलस

* हा बीजे प्रकृते प्रकृतो ही माहिती अधिक आहे परंतु ती विधाननीय नाही. त्याचे शिवाजीतही सारच मुलें अस्तवस्थाने उल्लेख आहे. भावकन ते बीजेच भावनेक अर्थाचे.

राधिके, बारिहि ककल पुत्र होते, चोरे स्वतीस स्वाग्राममे
टिकेमात, याजकदिता देवधारर होते, ज्येष्ठन पंचमी क
दरमाहा होम पांच देत अवता शिवेक दिवत गुजरार
केमी, कविलेही स्व स्वग्राम आगिले,

रायरीची कला (फॉरेस्ट)

Babaji Bhonsla, a pehti or headman of the villages of Ningri, Devulgaon and Ford in the district of Poona, had two sons, the elder was called Malo, Bhonsla and the younger Vithoji Bhonsla. These two brothers having become dissatisfied with their homes emigrated with their families to the village of Elora in the district of Daulatabad. They there supported themselves by the cultivation of land. After a short time they left their families at Elora and went in quest of service to Sonkber, also situated in the district of Daulatabad. Here they were introduced to Lakhoji, a Mansabdar of twelve thousand, and horse in the army of the Nizamshahi. The two brothers, however, were so extremely corpulent that it was impossible to find horses to carry them, and they had to take service with the mansabdar as warders. Their salary was five pagodas a month which was at that time the ordinary rate of pay. They were also given daily rations by their Chief. After a short time the two brothers brought their families from Elora to Sonkber.

तामीने शिवाजी (सत्कार).

Rajah Rana Bhim of the Sindia, Clank of Udaipur was preeminent in fame and good Government and the foremost man of his age in valour, and all the Hindu kings and chiefs bowed their heads to him in submission. He had many wives, one of whom was beautiful, wise and obedient, and greatly beloved by the Rajah. She bore him two sons, Ram Singh and Bagh Singh. When they came of age, Rajah Bhim died and Ram Singh succeeded to the throne of Udaipur. Bagh Singh not liking to serve under his elder brother one day issued forth under the pretext of hunting and took up residence with Rajah Ali Mohan on the river Nurbada in the direction of the Deccan. On the death of Rajah Ali Mohan, as his son was young and Bagh Singh had been entrusted with the government of the kingdom by the late Rajah in his life time, he continued to carry on the Government. When the Rajah's son came of age, Bagh Singh made over the kingdom and authority to him and went towards the Deccan. As his heart was *filled* with reigning and the pleasures of the world, he now wished to take some one place in contented retirement, and engaged in agriculture to procure the necessaries of life.

His name Bugh Singh was changed to Bagh Bhanista for the following reason. During the Government of the kingdom of Ali Mohan he chastised and brought to the right path of obedience all rebels and usurpers, and by punishing many

कलम ४ वें

कनीशीन येऊन बसले. कारकून शोलकास विसरे वजन मागेची व विद्येची नामस समजनास पावले. "हू केले 'पुढी' बायली बोहरे नाही. पार्ने बांढीची माहीन. मां वरती हुकान कर्हिता बायवर पुढी वैपुन कर्हिता व पुढी सवर्तमान कर्ने येवे येव पावो न राहणे." भायवर मागेची व विद्येची नोंदले बाईका व मुळे येऊन मागेची वैपुन आले. पाटकास जेवोन वर-पुते ते पूर्वीक मागती कर्ने लागले.

सार्ने.

रावठार समारोह जड्हास. भायवरस महाकांत मेले. बायलेंस नित्य महाकांत येत होते त्याकाळी नेले नाही. किजार्हेस प्राय येऊन मेले हे वरतमान महा-कांत शिरांस कळ्यावांतर त्यांनी भायवरस बांढी कडून केला गे. "बायलें द्रव्यनिर्माण, पाटसाडी हुकानकळ आकरीस पावकायिरी कडून राहिले. बायले समारोह जड्हास. पुढ्यांत भायली मुळकांत घोरवे देवा-मुळ मनापदार समान पाहून मोळये वे न केले. ते कर्हिती पाट येऊन गेले. पुढी हावून टाकिले नाही." ऐसा कडाळ भायवरस रीत शिरांनी येऊन. भायवरस बोळले जे, "बायली लसबाकिरपणे मोळली. पार्ने बायलें बांढिलें नाही, निम्न काला नव्हती त्यांनी जगली केली. भांति जगलीकडून दूर कर्तो." जलें बायकांचे समारोह कडून हुडके शिरांनी मोळकास मागेचीस व विद्येचीस आणिले. त्यांनी जगल दिने ही आकरी कोरवे तांली बायली नगराची मोळकास येऊ, असे रावठार. नदोकर (भायवरस) कर्हिती आले कारकून बाळपुन असय तासा शिरांस कडून बाकरीकडून दूर कले पुढी रावरे भांढीस. पार्ने बांढीची मागती मां वरत हुकाने कर्हिती. भायवरी वैपुन कर्हितीमुळी जगे. एक खन न राहणे." त्याकाळस मागेची व विद्येची नोंदले मुळे मागेची येऊन पुढी वैपुन आले. पाटकास मेळून वर व येत पूर्वीक मागती आणिले.

कलम ४ वें

फोरेक.

He retired to his apartments accom-panied by his daughter, but he did not, according to his usual custom, take Shahaji along with him. Before Jadhav-raj reached the assembly all that had taken place in the assembly was known to the inmates. On his arrival the women remonstrated with him for not taking Maloji and Vithoji (the sons) to such a degree of equality as to give his daughter in marriage to their sons. They reminded him that the two brothers were Kshatriyas who had left their country though poor and had sought for a livelihood a hard service. They asked him to Maloji and Vithoji, and said that he had made such a promise to persons so inferior to him in rank. They wished to know why he did not check their forwardness and retract his unguarded remarks which they called upon the whole company to bear witness to them. Jadhavraj replied that he had only made a casual remark and that he had no intention of carrying it into effect. He pointed out that neither had been distributed nor had any of the usual betrothal ceremonies been observed, and therefore, they had no ground for speaking to him in the manner they had done. He further observed that as Maloji and Vithoji Shonsla had actually taken advantage of an unguarded expression he would dismiss them from his service. The next day when dinner was ready Jadhavraj sent for Maloji and Vithoji Shonsla and invited them to partake of it. They however, declined to

कलम ४ वें

come, and sent him a message that as an alliance had yesterday been con-cluded between them they could not at present dine with him. They however would do so on the occasion of the celebration of the marriage. When Jadhavraj finished his meal he went into his chambers, and calling one of his clerks he made up the accounts of Maloji and Vithoji Shonsla and dismissed them from his service. He further informed them that they were not worthy to have his daughter given to their sons in marriage, and he desired them to leave the town, accompanied by their wives and daughters, without an hour's delay. Maloji and Vithoji accordingly removed with their families to the village of Elora. They paid their respects to the head villager and occupied their old quarters.

सरकार.

Left the place and went to the inner apartments, and the merry gathering broke up. He went to take Shahaji with himself, but that day he left him there and led away his daughter only.

When his wife heard of the affair, she had words with Jadhavraj, saying, "What relation is there between this vagabond, who has migrated from his home to satisfy his hunger and is stay- ing here as a common soldier, and ourselves? Relation can be formed only with easterners of equal position. Without considering all this you have spoken a thing on which they have based a claim and gone away leaving the audience as witness. And you did not give them a reply! You did not forbid this audacity on their part, but com- plived at it." Jadhavraj replied, "I spoke

कलम ४ वें

in jest. I have given no Shagun [present accompanying a marriage proposal] according to the custom of our caste. I shall dismiss them for having made such an admission a speech." He thus consoled himself. The next day he did not see Maloji and Vithoji, to dine with him. As was his wont, but sent them trays of food. They replied, "We shall eat this at the marriage." After dinner Jadhavraj came to the audience-hall, summoned his clerk, calculated the accounts and cashed the two brothers saying, "You have no relation with me. I have not given you any of the customary [marriage-pledges] of our caste. You are needlessly bring- ing a charge against me. It is not well. Go away hence with your family. Not even for an hour more will you be allowed to stay in this town." They immediately withdrew with their fam- ilies and dependants, and returned to Verul, where they had a house before. After visiting the leading men of the place they took up residence in their former abode.

कलम ५ वें.

भारतवर्ष.

नंतर तीव्र बरेचवेळीं केले केले. त्यांची रीत पतिव्रता-पाहून हजार कडून शिरांपासून, पाव शिरांपासून-मुळ सांग कर्हिती, नंतर मोळन कर्हिती. एकाकरी, मोळकास, प्रदीपना करून भायवरी तीव्र वेतपासूनही सव येवे नाही, बायलाने पुढास हटक होता. कोणे एके शिवची सोतामने मायमाती रीतिनेच बायलें असती रोवे भाऊ माळपावर सोतात राखन कर्हिती वसले असती सोतामने मोठे करकड होते. भीमबाजी प्रसव होऊन बाळपुन हात वृद्धासहित बाहेर निघोन मागेची जगल होता, त्यास पावले. तीव्र सवपुन

अबुल हाजाबिदेकाच्या वेळीं बाबत मज्ही हें पर देण्यांत आले. धावुनं सन १७१३ मध्ये हें मंत्रियव नां रासम शेगम्याला देवेंपंत हा हाजीरतींत या मद्याचा उद्योगीत होता. हा केन्हां निरतला हें कळत नाही. पण सन १७१३ नंतर तो चार दिवस बाबका मद्याला असें वाटवें. म्हणजे या हजेराजीपतानें ही ९९ कळमी बहार सन १७१३ पूर्वी आणि शिवाजीच्या मृत्यूनंतर केन्हां तरी मिळिली असली असें आपणेंच विषयपूर्वक म्हणता येतें.

कळम २५ मध्ये औरंगजेब आणि शिवाजा बाबें येर कतें उपच प्राप्तें नाची हकीकत हिची अजून छेपटी 'लघोपासून हाका आजीपाबेनो बासिका' नावे बळख आहे. हें बळख औरंगजेबाचा उद्देग विव्हिते आहे याचा अर्थ औरंगजेबाचा हावा तेम्यापासून आणण्यांत बाबका आहे. असा आहे हें बाबकाच औरंगजेब हवात अनेपवंच अकारांतले मिळिने शक्य आहे. औरंगजेबाच्या मृत्यूनंतर असा तथेची वर्तमानकाळाबाबत बाबकाच या होतें मूलाकातेपर्यंत कळमी असली. व रा. व. सामांवाचा यावरून, 'लघोपासून हाका बाबकापाबेनो बासिका' असा घाटेबही पुढ ४१ वर बसू आहे. जसो. औरंगजेब सन १७०८ मध्ये निरतला. अर्बात या बहारीचा रचनाकाळ १७०८ पूर्वी केन्हां तरी असला पाहिजे हें निश्चाय ठरते.

अलीबा गांवचा बसवारा त्याने तत्काळ कोही जोकास कैद केळें व कोहीस हत्तीच्या पायी वेळून बार मारिळें. शिवाजीच्या मृत्यूनंतर ताबडतोब सभाजीने पन्हाळा किंवा काहीच कळन अर्बापर्यंत मुमुसास कैद केळें आणि मोरोपंत, अनाजी वती बांध्या चरीही जसी पाठविली तेमोराबाईस मिरांति विष्णु ठार मारिली आणि याप्रमाणें आपल्या विरुद्ध बाबेच्या कटाचा बीजोव केला. नंतर सुमारे एक वर्षानें म्हणजे मारीक २५ मे सन १६८१ रोजी औरंगजेबाच्या मृत्युला अकरा हा बापाची मोठून संभाजीस वेळून मिळाला. त्या वेळें मज्जा जवळपास बरबात मरणाची पळानीकड आणला एक कटा कटा तोही पन्हाळाम आल्याममज्जा हा मृत्युचा कटानें धर्मिकच कटापुढ मेला व त्याने

दम अजगर दसा, सारवादास लागत लिहें, काकाजी बाबको विजोरास, दगाजी बाबको, बाजीजी बाबको, हिरोजी पंडीत इत्यादि अमुल मुलपतास हातींच्या पाका-बाजी देऊन ठार मारिलें. हा प्रकार अर्बांत जोकाका-क, मोतिबळ आणि स्वरभार्येच अतःकरण बराकन मोरबादा व अजाने संभावर तोमचें उमे करणावा अतः न्यायें तो शास्त्रान्तर बर्ब सदा महिने त्याचा दश उमेस-पुढां कोणी कातल बसतोच. बाबिबेच्याका बाबेंतक जोकांमोराका अर्बा पांचवटा वरें हाजी मर्गो त्याचा जोका अर्बाहिही लागण 'आविनबाका बाबेंतक प्रकार' असाच कोणे तरी मोरबावणें करितो हें उल्लेखन या प्रसंगी मंगितले म्हणजे कोणत्याही अकर प्रकाराचा मोगेक एक सूचनामागेंच फिरेक दिवस करणांत वेगो, हा लिहिल्या बाबकास हाकाच पदक.अकर प्रकाराच्या जोकाचां कवरीत कळांत येऊन ९९ कळमी बहारीचें ९० हें कळम बाबकाची पुनः एकदा द्यावें.

या कळमांत मोरोपंत वेळरे आणि अबाजी दसा बाबकाचें अर्बाजीची एक हतारी हाताच्याच जोके आहे. बाबाजी बाबजीच्या अवर हतार कोणत्याही दयाचा उद्देग नाही. अंभराजीपतक कट सन १६८० च्या एप्रिलांत व सन १६८१ च्या मेत कळा तेन वेळां हाका हें मागेच हांगितले आहे. काकाजी बाबकी श्वेरी संभाजीचा दस दुसऱ्या कटाभावीत कळा. वरीक ९० च्या कळमांत बाबाजी आजीची वरीचें मीच नाही. फक्त 'सापुर्णें कलमान कळमांत विविट प्रसिद्ध जसे लिहिनां कचे' मधें मेलाक उद्देगपूर्ण मीतमागस होऊन लिहिला आहे. त्यावरून चर्च १६८१ नंतर ही बहार मिळिली मीतें जसारी. कळम ६१ मधें दिवलेबाबाच्या मृत्युची हकीकत आहे. हा मृत्यु सन १६८२ च्या ऑक्टोबरमध्ये झाला. बाबेंतकी एकदा नीच या बहारीत नाही. त्यामजी सन १६८२ नंतर एकघोने बरीतच ही बहार लिहिली अंभराजी जसे लिहिल अनुमान होतें

सन १६८५ च्या मुमुसास १९ कळमी बगर हतारींत बकीविदांतले लिहिलो १९३ वरीक विवे-नराबकन मिळ सले पानू जवळी तोकासांत प्रसिद्ध जस बाबकाचें बरबावणेंमोत मुळि बरबावणें

दाराजी जिवंत बसवता

त्याच्या हातीची किंवा त्याच्या प्रतीची मळक पाहू कळें म्हणतां वेग नाही. बाराय का बहारीत प्रसिद्ध सलेच्या ७४ कळमांजीची कळमांक ४४, ४७, ४९, ५०, ५१ व ५२ मध्ये इनाजकमले लिहिले शक्य दिसत नाही. हारण बाजींत सगळ्या मजकूर कामगिरीक व कादारा-हका दिवतो. तथेंच या मजकुराच्या हातेवेळस अर्बाहिही हतार बाबार मिळनेला प्रसिद्ध नाही व पुर्वे मिळने जसो बाबेंतबरो आसा नाही. याप्रमाणें पांच कळें बका हातों बाजी ६९ कळमे राहातात. या ६९ कळमांजी कळमांक ५६, ६१, ६४ बाजींत बराचदा मान कामगिरी आहे. ही तीन कळमे बका बातकी म्हणजे बाजी ६९ कळमे राहातात, या कळमां-मीक मजकुराची सव्वारा एक मायूष एक आका आहे कें आहे. हें ज्या ला कळमांमिळ टोराबकन बळक हातन आहे नकारा मागे पुढ व अर्बावरून असा भसना मरी हा मजकूर मज्जा जवळपास हाका किंवा हाका तरी असाका अम मिळिलकले राटन आणि म्हणूनच टोराबकन हत्ता व मजकूरत मज्जासदा बहारीच्या अर्बाजवळ मज्जा अमने प्राप्त अत

राजवाक्याच्या प्रतीत एक ५१ वेंच कळम नाही, तें बारावरीत आहे. म्हणजे पाठविला व राजवेळ या उभयपक्षांच्या प्रमा जिकून एक सपुर्ण ५१ कळमी बका सव्वारा होतें हातन हाताचा प्राप्त पाठमिसांच्या प्रसिद्धन अर्बाचन अत हे ५१ च्या कळमावरून बराच पदें गण त्याविषया या प्रागत किंमेक कळमांत पाठमिसांच्या प्रसिद्धन बाराच मजकूर कमी बरिबका आहे ना बाबकांनी या दाहोनी तुजना बळन दाखविला.

मो. गवर्ण प्रमात
१ पाक पुत्र मरका १ पाकटे सरकजा
मो. गवर्ण पुत्र जिबा राजे त्याका कचराह
भीराजे मो. वरा वरा प्रोनी अमे
बदाय प्रोनास सय
१० कळमांतले दोन १ मरब बरबे कळम
बाबकेच धिळक जवेल १ कळम आहे
काजी मजकूर हातन
११ मिबाजी राजे ११ त्यापुत्र विबाजी
बाजी अजान विवमन, ११ जे मीतें अमी विवमन

त्यावर बहतर, होईत टोरी. बने हाती विवका असा मजबुतीने मराबार खरबारी कळन तयाम जोकास सिद्ध कळन मद्या-नासी उतरवे.

३८ 'एके दिवशी नेते-चीचा येवना हातीची मोर्चा माराबकन बाता गैर-इजीर हाका हें बतमान राजे नाच बरित हावे तेव्हां राबास वेळून एक मिसायाची गैरइजीर कळ नावले. त्या समयी नेमाजी पाठवर बाजी वहुट राबवळ केळी. म्हणोन राजे स्वामी पाक-का बाबेच हाताजी कळन एके केळें. कळमांजी गुजर होतें त्याचे मीच प्राप्त राव गुजर ठेऊन मर-मेवरी विवो.

५० त्या समयी गुजर हाबाची प्रमु मज्जाच जोकाचा बराबार व इबार मज्जास दिवारास होतें, व हाका मायुषा या व नेना नीस होतें व किंजेबा कोट पातयेचें बरे बाबेचे लोक बाबकी विववुन गुजर दावाजी प्रमु सातों जोकांमिळी किंम्याबाजीत उतकन बाबकीचा प्रदेग जावुन नेमाचे मेले. ते सामाने चोपेपावनेची मारी-न बांमिले. कळा वहुट दुबक हाजी. तेवमयी पांचवे पडाम जिबे मारिले. हाता देवडी सोडून बाहेर

त्यावरी बहतर होईत टोरी हावे हाती विवका अजमांत बहदाकी दैसा मजबुतीने मराबार खरबारी कळन तयाम जोकास नाबक कळ उतरवे.

१८ हा मजकूर मुळीच नाही.

५० हा सर्व मजकूर मुळीच नाही. पन्हाळाच्या कळमांची आभीची तीव-मान वाबवे अति मळाक हाताच्या कळमांजी होवटकी वीवगीत बाबें मिळून पन्हाबाचें कळम तयार केळें आहे. असे केन्हांचें एक कळम कमी हावें तें पन्हावपरीतले बाबकाचें कळमांची प्रमातमध्ये एक-सह व बाबत अर्बा वीव कळमे कळन बळन कळिते आहे.

कलम ११ में

पातशह जी मृत्युवाचक बेकन कदाही राजे हुए। काले, आबदी बनी व आपराध बने। मृत्युवाचक (शोक) मुकरा कहे जायते, ऐसा कालम र किल्लत दिवस केला बनेबल पातशहीना यदायित कहे जायते

कौनेस्ट.

When Shahaji Raja reached his twelfth year Jijaw bestowed on him a son who was called Samohaji Raja. That same year Nizam Shah Bahadur died. He left two sons, seven years old, born of different mothers, who were with a wife. There was a Mutsaddi or statesman, named Sabaji Anant, employed under the Nizam Shahi Government who was a man of great abilities, and in whom the greatest confidence was placed. The king's two widows sent for him and qualified him to look out for some person qualified to be Vazir to the Government and to bring him to them that the King's robes of investiture might be bestowed on him. Sabaji Anant possessed of all the requisite qualifications, and he introduced him to the ladies, and recommended him for the Vazirship. The ladies accordingly placed the king's two sons on Shahaji's knees and appointed him Vazir. From that day he sat along with the king's sons on the throne, and received every day the obsequences of the different dependant Chiefs who stood before throne.

सरकार.

When Shahji was 20 years old, the two brothers Maloji and Vijaji died leaving their good names behind them. Shahji succeeded to their power. Jijaji Bai, the daughter of Jadav Rai, bore him a son named Sambahaji. At this time Nizam Shah, too, died, leaving

कलम ११ १२ में

two minor sons, whom their mother continued to bring up. As she had no trustworthy agent, She called a Brahman named Sabaji Anant, one of the Nizam Shahi officials, to her private and said, "Nowadays the Mughals have large forces and the chief Commanders are sought to make friends with them and engage them in the work of administration, for without their help the management of the crownlands and the finance department of the state cannot go on." The Brahman praised Shahji Shonhai as experienced in official work and competent for Daulatabad. The Emperor of Nizam Shah in admiration ordered him to be brought to her. At the audience she was struck with his ability, and placing her two sons on his knees she gave him the robe of dress.

Shahji occupied the seat of power, placed his late master's two sons on his knees, and carried on the administration, all the nobles and officers submitting to him. Some time passed in this way, the government was properly conducted and all were satisfied.

कलम १२ में.

आरतघर

मुकुमी आपराध बने बनेत बहुत दुःख जाहते थे, हुमारी पदवीन पोतशहीन आगने बरी देकन बार गिरी करन जोगशरीन लावरीक केही आगि पातशहीन हुन गेकन तकरार बतलान आबदी लाकी उमे राहुन मुकरा करावते उलग माही लेबदी नवरोवा करन दिशोन सागराये तातशहीन बनी लिहून बदील पाहुन शिरवुमा मुसा माह हुमारी कीन उमे

कलम १२ में

हुन आबिकी आपराध बनेत सरदार पुने नवरोवाली मेरी बेकन आपराध व दीकनतादेवर बाकते.

राजवाडे

मिहारेर मुकुमी तपशहाक देगवला गेवत बहुत विचारपुं दुःख बडा आगने व हुमारी पदवीन देहने काले आगने वी देकन आपराधकरी करन बल भवान मोरारागने हावा करन मोदीकी बनी पातशहीन मुते बेकन तकरार बतलान आबदी लाकी उमे राहुन मुकरा करावते उलग माही लेबदी नवरोवा करन दिशोन सागराये तातशहीन बनी लिहून बदील पाहुन शिरवुमा मुसा माह हुमारी कीन उमे राहुन मुकरा करावते उलग माही लेबदी नवरोवा करन दिशोन सागराये तातशहीन बनी लिहून बदील पाहुन शिरवुमा मुसा माह हुमारी कीन उमे

छात्रे.

आपराध मुकुमी आपराध बने विचार बहुत खद जाहते थे, हुमारी पदवीन देहनेकाले आगने बरी गिरी करन होते. लांसी जोकर दावने सारहीक केही. पातशहीन मुते तकरार बेकन करन उलग माही उमे राहुन मुकरा करावते उलग माही लेबदी नवरोवा करन दिशोन सागराये तातशहीन बनी लिहून बदील पाहुन शिरवुमा मुसा माह हुमारी कीन उमे राहुन मुकरा करावते उलग माही लेबदी नवरोवा करन दिशोन सागराये तातशहीन बनी लिहून बदील पाहुन शिरवुमा मुसा माह हुमारी कीन उमे

कौनेस्ट.

All these things greatly annoyed Jijaji. He said that he could not bear to see those two Kumbas, to whom he had formerly given substance in his service, and who had in a treacherous manner obtained his daughter in

॥ आपराध विचारपुं होउन मागवत की विच्छेते राजा बनेवने बराव उलेकने लाके लाकी. प्रथमि वसुमतीप्रवने वन १६१६ मध्ये हा प्रजाद मुकुम बरावत असे दिशते.

कलम १२-१३ में

मृत्युवाचक, exalted to such a degree that they sat upon the throne with the Mughals and behaved as good and bad as he respected before. In short, Jijaji very soon became so angry that he sent a Vakil to Shahji to demand a letter to the Emperor Samohaji, and obtained the assistance of Mr. Jumla and his army of sixty thousand men. He, together with several other Chiefs, went to meet Mr. Jumla as far as he might. From there he marched back a little in advance of Mirza, a whom he conducted to Daulatabad.

सरकार

But Jijaji Rai, the father-in-law a commander under the Nizam Shahi, could not bear to see the power and fortune of Shahji and repined, saying "This man of unknown origin, has run away from home and hundred, has by forcible demand become related to me. And now he sits on the throne with the sons of Nizam Shah on his knees and issues orders to me. How can I bear this authority?" In envy he sent a Vakil to the Emperor of Delhi begging help to expel Shahji. The Emperor sent a noble named Mir Jumla as Viceroy of Daulatabad with 60,000 cavalry. Jijaji Rai, galling over many chiefs, of the Nizam Shahi, and collecting a large force waited on Mir Jumla on the bank of the Narbada. He then marched on Daulatabad acting as the van of the Moghal army.

कलम १३ में.

आरतघर,

ही बखर कदाही एने बंध कलमीन पातशहीन वाचकीनवेव किने माहुमीनकी कलम विच्छे

कलम २० वें

दुआमी मिहियार आजान खासै दुआमीन मुसल कुन
महासि ही देवन देविले. वम हुआन नर पावरी व
सावा वीच सदाय करीर बदेर सिरी मिलन
हएकी देवान फल. गवाकरी दुआर जगदेव विन
मुआस गेले. एव समाने दुआमी राजेरी गेले. द हाकी
पानेले स्वाभिन मुसल कवन सातसयसे सगिनेकी की,
पिराओ व की शिवरीसु म देले. आनसावासा सात
बापुन दवन दसनसे अवन बापवक देवन विर
नीम व साहने करी ही आसा कवन छरी गेले.
द हाकीपरीनी शिवरीसुन जित्तवाह व शिवराज
आपुन पुने वसुन मातमहास बापुन दसनसे बरे
इजतीने छिले बदेर सखार उवन कवन बापले
सखिप देविले. सावन सोरी तावरेर कैदेन लकनार
मुकने सखारिण पावीन, बकम परमेसवर, बापन
मुतावे पुन दगदर बंडकर (वकर ?) बापी
मातोही कुजाई होले खाँच वरास रावी एकएकी
गेले. खाँची व मातोपीने मुसले छिले सादा मरिने
गेले होले.

फैरेस्ट.

In the reign of Nizam Shah a Muslim,
named Marand, (the last of Chakan,
fifteen or six miles from Poona) and
created disturbances in the adjacent
country. After his death the fort fell
into the hands of a Nizam Shahi, and
was afterwards won by him. Subsequently
when Shahab Khan, before falling away
towards Bijapur, Marand, Dev and
Kondappa Deshpande inhabitants of
Poona who were noted mura dars, got
possession of the above mentioned fort.
They then created a serious commo-
tion in the country, and committed sev-
eral depredations. Soon after Morar
Jagdeo's success against Malik Ambar,
the Devs, Rajas, took advantage of a
favourable opportunity which offered

कलम २० वें

and made Marand Dev and Honappa
prisoners, and took the fort Chakan.
He drove iron pins through the eads of
these two captives' hands and tortured
them in other ways. He also pillaged
Poona, merely because it was the place
of his nativity.

Morar Jagdeo was much pleased with
the proofs of sagacity which Shahab
had displayed, and conferred upon him
in Jagher the whole country of Junnar
and Poona and the villages of Wai
and Sero. Shahab, Raja having a
high opinion of the ability and fidelity
of Dadaji Kond Dev, the Patwar (ac-
countant) of the village of Mulhan in
the district of Patas and country of
Poona, took him into his service and
gave him entire charge of his jaghir.
He then, leaving 1,000 horse with him
under the command of Siddi Hillal,
marched himself, along with Morar
Jagdeo, towards Bijapur. Previous to
his departure he desired Dadaji Kond
Dev to bring his wife Jijaw and his son
Shiva, from Junnar, and to prepare a
habitation for them at Poona. He re-
quested that he should keep them
here, and that he should attend particu-
larly to the education of Shiva.
Dadaji accordingly prepared a very
good house for the reception of Jijawa
and Shiva, and had them brought
from Junnar with considerable pomp
and lodged at the Lal Mahal at Poona.
He was very assiduous in paying them
every possible attention and in superin-
tending the education of Shiva, who
was taught to ride, and instructed in all
other military exercises.

कलम २० वें खरकार.

Before this, in 1216 *Saka* of Salivahan
the year *Rhar* of *Samvat* (1794 A. D.),
the month of Magh, an Abyssinian in
conceit had built a fort at Chakan and
taken to plundering. For some time
the fort was in their possession. But after
their death Nizam Shah got hold of
it. When Shahaji Rajah became *chikan*
he took it. On the Bijapur army being
dispersed, by Malik Ambar) Muratan-
deo, *quango* or *dehagando* of Lesser
Puna, a proud rebel well-acquainted
with the country round the river Bhima,
raised a tumult and seized the neigh-
bourhood of the fort. These tumults
and disorders caused lawless men de-
solated the whole kingdom from
Ahmadnagar to the frontier of Wai and
Saraswa. Morar Jagdeo sent Rai Rao
chikan, his relative, to repress him. Rai
Rao arrived in the country, punished
all the usurpers, seized Muratandeo,
the main spring of the disorder, drove
an iron nail through his navel, imprison-
ed him, demolished the fort of Lesser
Puna, the stronghold of this rebel,
plundered the town, and caused its soil,
which was *pandri* or white clay, to be
ploughed with asses. Here he Morar
Jagdeo built a fort dedicated to Maha-
valleswar, and named it Dandamagal.
As the country had been greatly deso-
lated, he conferred the whole tract
from the frontier of Poona and the fort
of Chikan to that of Wai, Saraswa, Su-
pindapur and Jagdeo's *pan* to Rajah
Shahji with whose cleverness he had
been greatly pleased at the time of
weighing the elephant.

Knowing Dadaji Kond Dev, the
hukam or manager and *darogah* of

कलम २० वें

the *panjiraka* of Hangeri Bordi and
Dhijigon, to be an honest and experi-
enced man, Shahji Rajah entrusted to
him the whole work of administering the
district, and gave him 1,000 *pagas* or
horses from his own stable, consisting
of 500 horses and 500 mares. Having
appointed *bagaris* (common sold ar), and
also engaged the services of Siddi
Hala, the Abyssinian, Shahji returned
to Bijapur, saying to Dadaji Panth at
the time of his departure, "My wife
Jija Bai is living in the fort of Shewnari
and has brought forth a son named
Shivaji. Bring her and her son, keep
them in your charge, and supply them
with money for their necessary ex-
penses. Educate Shivaji." Dadaji, as
he was commanded by shahji, summon-
ed Shivaji. He caused the ruined Les-
ser Puna to be populated, lodged Shi-
vaji in a separate house near his own,
greatly honoured and regarded him
giving him costly clothing and jewels
and tried to train him.

When Morar Jagdeo after settling
the affairs of that quarter was returning
to Bijapur, on the way Muratandeo es-
caped from his captivity, and in the
village of Kalkab, a *chikan* of
Chakan was taken to the house of
Baman Jha son of Kalkab, a
Brahman, and brought *asylum* Hala,
the Brahman's wife, who knew him be-
fore kept him hidden in the upper
story of her house for a month.

कलम २५-२९ चे

as [Shahji's] delegate. Day by day Shivaji grew in wisdom. Dadaji always acted with respect towards the Prince of [Bijapur] and carried on the administration of justice and settlement of the country in the best way possible. Shivaji, however, behaved in the opposite manner; collecting a body of men, he plundered the territories of others and thus accumulated wealth. Dadaji greatly disliked this conduct; but his prohibition had no effect [on Shivaji]. frequent disputes took place between them. At last in utter disgust, Dadaji took poison. Shivaji was then 17 years old. He was greatly grieved at the death. His father Shahji, who was then staying on at the Tanjore frontier, had written to Dadaji before this, 'I shall soon reach Bijapur. Send all my treasure there.' All his treasure now fell into Shivaji's hands and he kept it, calling all his father's troops from around to his side, he kept up a force of 25,000 Mawal infantry, and made strong arrangements.

Shyamraj Nikunjib, a Brahman clerk, was appointed his *pothana*. Raghav Ballal Atri as letter-writer, Raghunath Ballal as *shambharon* of the army; several other new appointments were made in all departments. Shahji, hearing of Shivaji's valour and boldness was greatly pleased and sent him a *Sandak* to acknowledge that tract.

कलम २६ चे

भारतचर्ये

महमिदाचे कलम उपलब्ध नाही.

राजवाडे.

ह्यावर औरंगजेब त्याचे शिवाजीचे बांधू द्यावा हा वाद नुसते काढावाही घातलाही

कलम २५ चे

शिवाजी पातळावर उरीत असताना बंगला औरंगजेबलाही भगता वेव्हार होतो नातो बगलार केला बहिणीने मायास लागीस पाठविले ते 'पातळाहाजी नगर फिरवी तुम्ही नाक कडून घालण्याची वेळे त्याच्याकडे दखणेचा बाकीत तीन वेळे हुजूर विधीस पाठविले काही बजोती काचे कडून शिखरी कोरूनही केले तयार लोकांस कोठे पाठविले ते काय शिवाजी राते राती परवाना पाठविले पुढाकडे शिवाजीलाही राती मजल बांधिली तेथे मजलूर जे 'तुम्ही कीजे देखील बंग वार तुम्ही मेल नाहीत तर खावरास नीकटून शिवाय राहिलेवर कटी कोर देऊन पाठविले दिवशी पातळाही आल्यास आली म्दगीत दौलत मजलूर. मायावाही देऊन' वेला परवाना पाठविला. त्यास शिवाजीने देऊन लागले ते 'तुम्हास कलाम करणे उत्तम नाही शासकावरही पाठविले नाही.' परवाना स्वामचे वेळीच बांधीत मायांत फिरविले आदारी त्यास पक्क देऊन नाहीर घालते त्याची मजलूर औरंगजेबाचे बांधिले तेथे गाडी विनात घडली ते 'दिनी' फे माल्यावर दुसरेही मोदीम बांधो शिवाजीला (शिवाजी) कलम' लष्करी पासून दावा आजि पावेतो जाहिला +

२ वेळपासून म्दगचे जहाजदार, ही जहाजहाजी बकीत मुजरी राहिल्याना व दिका बांधावर घडारे अद्ययाजी ओरंगजेबो बहिरीरमेही दिनी भाडे परतु औरंगजेबास दस्त कडारी दहीन वगळीतु अद्य रोखनआर दोन उदारीतु हा बांधावर संभव रोखन-आरने बांधिलेनास दखिले दखिलेस अनेक.

† जहाजहाज्या मुजुवी अकका देवनाबी औरंगजेबो दिवलेनेस सन १६९० च्या अमेरीत दिविले मायावर विराता

+ हे बांधू शिवाजी व औरंगजेब हे अतित अनेक वेळेस बांधा तीलेने दिविले नाचे बांधू भाडे मायावर सन १६९० च्या पुढी हे कलम दिविले नाचो.

कलम २५ चे

शाने.

जहाजहाज्या मुजुवी अकका देवनाबी औरंगजेबो दिवलेनेस सन १६९० च्या पुढी हे कलम दिविले नाचो.

फोरेर.

In that year (1697) Aurangzebe received a letter from his sister at Shahjehanabad, telling him that Emperor Shahjahan was in a very critical state of health, she also informed him that other persons were establishing their influence in the state, and that it was necessary that he should, without delay, march back. Aurangzebe was much incensed by Shivaji's behaviour, and determined to attack him after he should get possession of the Government of Hindustan. This circumstance

कलम २५ चे

was the beginning of the war between Aurangzebe and Shivaji.

खरकार.

The world is full of trouble and tumult. A strange thing now happened, which darkened and dazzled the heart and the eyes. In other words Prince Aurangzebe did a very improper thing. He had accumulated the revenues of the Deccan for three years without sending it to the Emperor. With this he enlisted a large army, won over many of the Imperial generals, and wrote to Sayyid thus "As soon as you get this permission, come to me. If unavoidable circumstances prevent your own coming, send here [at least] your *shamra* (Shyamraj) with a strong force. It would lead to your glory when, by the grace of God, I ascend the Imperial throne, I shall give you rank and jagir above you, deserts." Shivaji after learning this contents, did not act accordingly, but tied it to the tail of a dog, paraded it through the city [of Panaji], and expelled the Abyssinian and other servants of the Prince who had brought it.

On their return they reported the matter to the Prince, who, though displeased had a view of his hands being full of other work, so put off the punishment of this sentence till after the conquest of Delhi.

કાલમ ૨૮ જે

કાલમ ૨૮ જે.

મારતાપર્ષ.

મારવિસામે કલમ અગ્રણ્ય ગાદી.

રાજાપાંદિ.

આપણા દિવસાની રાત આકાશ ઝિલોઝી નીકઈડ-
રાક ત્યાજ માક ખાકડે રેહોતી રિપરગા ઝિલોઝી
નીકઈડરાક વ હંકરાગી નીકઈડરાક વૈશ તિલે પાકી
દોલે રહોતી ઝિલોઝી કુલ કિલારા. જ માગવાના માર
માર કરીત દોલ, ખાકડરા માગક વાટા કરીક રેત
નમરેને હમરદેને માગ દેકન કરે. રાખી હોતે પાકડરા
માથાવે વમોમરે રેહાતી મેદ રાધકી રાંઠે રાંઠકરે
અનુપાસના કામોં હોતે ત્યાંજ રિપરગાકી કામવચ્ચ
ઝિલકા વ ઝિલકાવચ્ચ કામવચ્ચે મધુનુ પાકડે માગવા
કરિલાની પાકિડે ગાથાર આનુગ દિવસાનીના વાજ
કરિલા ત્યાજ માક ખાકડે રેહાતી રે વેકન આવતીને
જાનો ગમતે ત્યાજ રિપરગા રાખી અપાનન કેવા
વે તરર રિપરે જ આપવાસ રમપાસા લોકવા ટાકન
વે મે મેરે મુમવેરે આદે આપાસ પિરાકન પાકિર
આપવેને વેતલે ગાદી માગતી તિયારાની વિચાર
કેલા જે સદાગીરમે ત્યાંજા વાવર કામલ માગવાના
પુરાતન ત્યાંજી છી ઝિલકા જ પુજા મહાતી દિવાલીકી
સિંકા નાદ ત્યાંજાના વાગીત નાકનન વમપાસા વાગીતો
ઝિલકા જ સિંકાસા જ મયેત નાક વાગીતરે જ માગે
જે આપવાર કુલ લોકવા વેકરર રાખાગી દેકન
વાગવાર હમરદેને આગિતે વાગિર માક દેકન હમરદેને
જાગવાર વેકન મેને, તોત રિપરક રાંઠે જ મોરેને રામ
તજે હમરદેને જ લોકવા અગ્રણ્ય રેકન માગવાની
કલમ લોવાવાળા દાસી પ્રતિપદસ મોરેને રાખી રાખી
જાગવા જામે. નીકઈડરાક હાથાગરમાન રાખે રેહો.
રામકાલ માર પકિડા રાખી અસતી પિલાગી નીકઈડ-
રાક જ હંકરાગી નીકઈડરાક હમરદેને ત્યાંજા રાખે
જાંજ હાથક જેને અગીયાર હાથવાળા હોત ઝિલોઝી સિંક-
ઈડરાક ત્યાંજાના વળાપાણી રેહાતી ગાથાવિચા પાગન

કાલમ ૨૮ જે

વાપરે ત્યાંજી છીસ કાકીસ મેરેકરે વાગનુ વાગેશ
વાપરે વાગે રેહી રાખી તેવ હમરદે ત્યાંજે માક રેખે
તેહી વાગે વાગવા પાગનુ લોકોમરે તેવુ વાગવા રેકરે
લોક રાખેને પાગનુ વાગવાર આગી આગી રાખી તાગીતી
ત્યાંજે લોક ત્યાંજા રાંઠે રેહીક વાગાસે વાગતી
કામવચ્ચ વેકન હોયીકી વાજ કરેને કેલા કરીના રાજ
હમરદેને નીકઈડરાક માક રેહી તોત વિષય કેરેત રોતે
રિપરે રિપરગી હોયીકે. જાકાને વાગેને રામ પાકી
રેકન રાખેને અપાવ દુવાય જ તાગવાની વાગન આદે
રેક વાગવાની વાગા મુખે તમે (ત) રાખી મોયીકે વાગી-
રામે ત્યાંજી છી દુરાતી તાગાકાંઈવે માક મોયીકે માગ
ત્યાંજાની વાગા જ રાખે રોતે ત્યાંજે મેટીસ આકન ત્યાંજ
કેદ રાખન વાગા તોતરે જ રાખ વેકન જ રાખે વેકન
માવ હોયીકે.

સામે.

ઝિલોઝી નીકઈડરાક ત્યાંજે પાકડે જાંજ રોતે રોતે
પિલાગી નીકઈડરાક જ હંકરાગી નીકઈડરાક, ઝિલોઝી
નીકઈડરાક રાખી, તે કિલવાયે જ માગવાના જે કામ
કરીત હોત પાકડે આપવા વાટા રેત નમરે અપવજ
માગ દેકન દુક રાખીકી રાખીકે રોતે કાપડે માગતી
વિચારા રાખ વાગી રાખી અનુપાસના લોકોયે
રોતે રિપરગાકી વાગવચ્ચ ઝિલકાસા જ ઝિલકા રાખે
રાંઠે રાંઠવાળા માગવાર રાખે રાખીકે પાકડે માગ
પાકડીકે ત્યાંજે વેકન આપવાળા હાથિતે ત્યાંજી હમર
કેલે કી, અપાવ લોક દેકન રાંઠે મધ રેખેહી તુમ-
વેશ આદે. મધુનુ ત્યાંજ વેકન પાકડીકે, માગી
તિયારી વિચાર કરા જ, હાકાની રેખે રાખે જ આપવા
વળા. ત્યાંજા પુજ જાંજ વળે અમતી રિપરગાકીસ ન
અમતી માગવાવાળા અગ્રણ્ય રિપરક વાગી ત્યાંજા વાગ
લોમર, કરીત માગતી અમતી કરે લોકવામયન માર
વીર માગેકે ત્યાંજા આપવાર માગા પુકરર રાખાગી
વેકન માગવા જ ત્યાંજાને વેકન નમરે તોત રિપરક નહો
મોરન દેકન રાખ વાગે અગ્રણ્ય રેકન જ મોરકે રિપી.

જાકાને રાખ રાખે ૧૧૫૬ રોતી હુવે વેતલે,

કાલમ ૨૮ જે

દિલીપેત માગવાની વેકન લોચનવા દાસી વળે રોતે તે
રિપરગી મોરન આપવા રાખે આપવા રોત વાગનુ માગે ન
માગેને નીકઈડરાક (વાંતી રાંઠે) હમરદેને વિશા રેહી
માગવાકી વાજ પકિડા રાખે અમતી રિપરગી સિંકઈ-
રાક જ હંકરાગી નીકઈડરાક રાખી રિપરગી રાખે રાંઠ
હાથક જેને. અગીયાર હાથવા હોતી. તે હમરગી ઝિલોઝી
નીકઈડરાક વાગવા વળાપાણી રેખાની કામવચ્ચ વાગન
રાખિલા, ત્યાંજી છી દુરાકને વાગવા રાખી રોતે વાગીકે
હમરદેને. માગવાની રાખી રેખાના વાગવા, હોયીકે
તેવુ વાગવાર રાખવાવાળા મળેને લોક વાગવા
જાગવાની વાગવા દેખિવા, ત્યાંજે લોક ત્યાંજ હાથ
પિરાતી હોતે. તેહી વાગન રિપર. ત્યાંજે હાથવા વાગવા
વાગવાની વાગવા રેકન વાગવા વાગી. તે હમરગી
માગવા હમરદેને રાખી લોચન વાગાને રાખવા મેરકર
વળાતી, તેવુ રાખ હમરદેને માગેને તેવુ રાખે તેવુ
સિંકઈડરાક રાખવાની રાખી વ ત્યાંજ હાથક
તેહી વેકન ત્યાંજ તોત રોચ વેકન દેકન તેવુ તરોતર
માગવા વાગવાવાળા રિપરગી દુવાય દેકન મોરે
વાગવાની રાખે, અગીયાર ત્યાંજે વાગ વાગવાની
ત્યાંજા રાખે વાગવા આદે.

હમરે હુવે વેતે હાકાની રાખે રાખે મેટીકે હાકાના
વતી તુલાવાયે માક રોતે. ત્યાંજે મેટીક વાગવા
ત્યાંજ કેવ જેને. ત્યાંજા તોતરે વાગવા જ રાખે રાખે.
ત્યાંજે વાગવા વાગવા.

કોરેરક.

Nalaji Nikanth had two brothers,
Pilaji Nikanth and Sanroji Nikanth
whom he kept in a state of inferiority
and degradation, allowing them month-
ly victuals and cloths. These two
brothers sent a secret message to
Shivaji, suggesting a plan for seizing
the person of Nalaji and giving him
Shivaji's possession of the fort. Shortly
afterwards arrived the festival season
of the Diwali. Nalaji, sent one of his

કાલમ ૨૮ જે

brothers to invite Shivaji to come
unattended and favour him with his
company at an entertainment which he
intended to give on that occasion.
Shivaji, dressed the invitation and
observed that he could not, with any
propriety, leave his mother and friends
and the members of his army and go
alone to the entertainment. When Nila-
ji's brother returned with this answer,
Nalaji consulted with him regarding it.
He said that being the festival of
Diwali if he did not invite Shivaji and
Jujawa to an entertainment, and pay
them every suitable attention, he would
be wanting in due respect to Shahaji,
with whom he was so intimate and
whom he esteemed more than a
brother. Nalaji then determined to
invite Shivaji and Jujawa and all his
troops, and sent back his brother to
ask them to come. The latter accord-
ingly conducted them into the fort
where Nalaji entertained them for three
days, and he bestowed Kleats upon the
whole party. Nalaji's brothers had
determined to act treacherously to-
wards him, and had informed Shivaji
of their intention to secure his person
and give him, Shivaji, possession of
the fort. On the night of the eighth
day, when Nalaji had retired to rest, his
brothers Pilaji and Sanroji awoke
Shivaji and conducted him to Nalaji's
apartment. Nalaji had no suspicion
of his brothers' treachery, and they
found him asleep with one of his women.
Shivaji took him by the robes and put
his feet on him, and very shortly
afterwards confined Pilaji and Sanroji
who had pronounced their brother's
name. As they had shown themselves
disposed to give up the fort, he also put them
in irons. He then posted his own

कलम २९, बी

When Raghunath reached the vicinity of Mahabaleshwar he communicated, by message, to Hanumantrav the object of his journey. Hanumantrav gave him permission to come into the town, and went, slightly attended, to receive him at the gate. When they met, Raghunath treated him as an equal, like a royal peer, and to guard against any ill design, he led by the road near the wall, to the fort, and without halting joined Shrivaji at Purandhar. Shrivaji was pleased with Raghunath's conduct, and marched himself the next day with forty thousand men and took possession of Mahabaleshwar. After taking that place, Shrivaji marched by the Nagni Ghat to Jawal. Raghunath also marched by the Ratuni Ghat and joined Shrivaji before Jawal which place they then invested. Chanderav came on and attacked them, and the battle lasted nearly three hours. At length, however, he was defeated, and he and his two brothers Bagav and Krishnarav and their women were taken prisoners.

सरकार

Taking possession of the fort of Chikan, which had been in Dadaji Peshwa's jurisdiction, he placed Finglay Narwal as commander of it, and entrusted the lands around it to Kashi Atri Deshpande, an inhabitant of Saswadgarh. Next he seized Rajgarh, Samantpur and Supla Ghousah and began to fortify near Musal. Finglay was posted at Rajgarh. Next Sadulgarh, a Nizam Shahi fort, was captured. After conquering Torna or

* The reading is doubtful. Is *Lobogarth* meant?

कालिका २९, वर्ष

Prachandgarh, he ordered the Beydurt, a tribe of hillmen to settle there, and seized the royal treasure in the fort, out of which he took two *lacs* of Rs.

When Shivaji appointed Shyama Pant as his *pradhan* or *chamberlain*, the king said to him, "I promise of life and wealth to you on this effect:—it is well to be loyal to the royal family with a commission to seize treasures and to trouble the peasantry. However, what is past is past. You should now give up such practices and present yourself before me, and then you will be favoured and your wishes granted."

Shivaji on learning the message was known to be uncertainly, and sought the advice of his wife Sahi Bai, who was very clever. She answered, "Women are foolish. Have I the wisdom to venture to advise you? It would be more politic to ask your officers and experienced servants for the solution of the difficulty. The proverb has it 'what your own mind suggests, is best.' Old men's counsels should be preferred to another people's. Consulting strangers is the cause of disgrace and causing women is the cause of ruin. Therefore do not listen to my advice." Woman's brain is lighter than anything else," Shivaji replied. "It is so indeed. But there are women and women. Faithful wives are the mothers of the nation, and hence they are competent to give advice. I have asked you as I know you to be wiser than all else. Whatever your wisdom suggests must be the essence of policy." The wife answered, "To my humble mind it appears best for you not to go."

कलम २९ में

to Bijapur for any reason at all, because
your father is at court and you have
committed irregularities. Rest on the
treachery of Shri Saheba, all seem-
ingly into his clutches will be re-
moved by his special grace.

Shivaji was greatly pleased with her gentle and meek ways. In the happy frame of mind he received from Shahuji a letter and presents including a European sword worth 4000 hun (Rs. 1,600), a coat of mail, and a helmet (set with) a coral. The couple rejoiced at the arrival of the presents as a divine blessing. That woman, wise as Arima, told Shivaji, sitting in sword and scabbard, that he should give up his sword and it to Shivaji, saying, "May God give your enemies bless you!" Shivaji after thanking her, said, "I am not for his mercies, give on his way." "Nau Sander" was made paymaster of Shivaji's army, and did his work admirably, teaming through the country, paying to his companions whatever money he had, and conquering and taking possession of the forts in the Malabar district.

Letters now arrived from the chiefs of Suleia, Pandia, and other districts, and Riquet's men have come to him. They will all be joined by the other chiefs of the district, as mutually agreed upon. As he crossed a ferry, all these chiefs came to wait for him. He arrived safely after a very long and fatiguing journey of four days.

†Injara and Danda Rajpuri were under the Abyssinians. The names in the next page are doubtful.

कलम २९ में

ry, he encouraged the population and cultivation of Surgarh and Virwadi, which were desolate. After setting up these strong outposts in the district, he went to Shivapur, Abaji Sonedev, a Brahmin, was clothed with the vicereignty of the province. Raghunath B. Kulkarni, known as the chawk-navis, was appointed to guard the noken forts. Noken Panth was kept with himself and Son Panth was made *mada dahir* [counsellor]. At this time 700 *baras* (common soldiers, came from Bijapur in search of employment. Shivaji told them that he could not afford to retain their services. Go-
ing back, when he had admitted to intimacy, said to him, "Great leaders do not give a flat refusal to candidates for service. In the case of lack of money, some [other] pretext should be stated. No word should be done without advice and plan." Shiva approved of the speech calling his officers, he ordered all these *baras* to be taken into his service and their families brought from Bijapur and settled there. Raghunath Ballal, with these *baras*, was placed in charge of noken fort. Sonedev was appointed collector he gave him a pension of security and protection of the land in the district.

* The text is wrong. Grant Duff says "Sivajee, to secure the hold all ready, and on 15 June, gave a general attack on the two islands. Beelwa, the northern island, was a long narrow, pear shaped island."

+The text is confused, "Aoj Samnath, a Brahman, honoured... He entrusted the fort of Dabari to Samnath Panth." I have given an emendation above.

कलस २०-२० थे

(ry of the Mawal, Phasalgar, Nambal Kar, Bhowa ur, Palkar, Gujar, and other comes from us) he conquered the forts of Ch. and Pathe. See Harnam १३० was appointed to Jivhar or Dham. (?) Building Raigarh and Sawad. he resided there.

Chandra Rao Morey, who lived at Jach near Mahawa, was a tributary of Bijapur and was a very brave and some day Shivaji sent Ragunath Bhat to Chandra Rao to seek his daughter's hand with an escort of two foot and 25 horse. On his arrival, Ragunath first went to the home of Chandra Rao's minister * Himmal Rao, stabbed him to death at an interview, and by a night march returned to Parandur. Shivaji was greatly pleased at the news, gave him a robe of honour and the next day arrived near Mahawa with 40,000 Mawals. Thence by a quick march, he reached the river at Nishai Ghat and forded Jach. After a contest of 6 hours, it was captured by Rao and Krishna Rao, the high chiefs sons of Chandra Rao, aged 16 and 14 years respectively, were taken prisoner, and much booty secured. After a long time this fort changed owners.

कलस ३० थे.

मारठकरी.

मारठकरी व हजुराव मोरे बांधी आरंभ करून

उत्तम मोरन पावन पुकारे हजिराबायी नगरात

* The text has *Hammam Rao*, which was the name of the younger brother of Chandra Rao.

कलस ३० थे

छिंदवडर वज्जनीलाय गिराव न वज्ज नवराया होवा
लगावणी सोमरीक देवी काही होइव दिवी. बराच
मोरे चारमोकर गावे (१३) या प्रहार पेटेले, वाड
हजार पावन नकुसुम घाटाने.

राजवाडे.

राजवाड बाजीराव व हजुराव मोरे यांचे अरब
कलस शरण मोरे वज्ज न वज्ज नवराया होवा
लगावणी सोमरीक देवी काही होइव दिवी. बराच
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हजार पावन नकुसुम घाटाने.

खाने

लैखानीय कलस शरण मोरन पावन पुकारे
उत्तम मोरन पावन पुकारे हजिराबायी नगरात
मारठकरी व हजुराव मोरे बांधी आरंभ करून
उत्तम मोरन पावन पुकारे हजिराबायी नगरात

मारठकरी व हजुराव मोरे बांधी आरंभ करून
उत्तम मोरन पावन पुकारे हजिराबायी नगरात
मारठकरी व हजुराव मोरे बांधी आरंभ करून
उत्तम मोरन पावन पुकारे हजिराबायी नगरात

* हजुराव मोरे व हजुराव मोरे बांधी आरंभ करून
उत्तम मोरन पावन पुकारे हजिराबायी नगरात

कलस ३० थे

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मग वेकन रायच वरिवा विरवा विरवा विरवा,
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कलस ३० थे

वीरवरा कलस वीरवरा वीरवरा वीरवरा,
वीरवरा कलस वीरवरा वीरवरा वीरवरा,
वीरवरा कलस वीरवरा वीरवरा वीरवरा,

फारस

Sawla then added twenty thousand
Mawals to his force and had a city thor-
oughly fortified for service.

खारवा

Marching the army came to Pratap-
garh and attacked the place here so of
cultivation. Here he built a temple
and set up a Dargah. Mawals were
left to do so. The captives Ba-
i and Krishna Rao were bathed, anoint-
ed with scented cloths, and
executed at Jivangaon. Their children
and families were released. The
kingdom of Chandra Rao was taken
secure possession of. Sixty thousand
Mawals were treated with favour and
taken into his service. In this
war he conquered the forts of Ka-
win [? Sowtar Khora] and Wasota.
The Mawals of the place were invited,
re-assured and taken into pay. Yar-
wedkar and Dudikar were appointed
[commandants] of those forts.

Then the fort of Kalan was captured,
and about Sunday left to settle the
desert. A girl had captured and
some girl had captured a Mawla
Abdullah the son of Kohar,
and had captured a Mawla.
Shivaji said, If my father had
had you he would have asked
for his son. He then began to
own his father's son and
other things and was satisfied,
to her heart in Shivaji retained
to Raghunath and a fort at Durna
[? Tikona]. Abaji Panth, after com-
pleting the settlement of Kalan, raided

कलम ३३ वें

पाकीशख बंगाली काठमी बंदरा व दिरोही कर्मच व कोनमहाल व निवहाला वगैरे जाहीरबख होतें

सांगे.

होय कृष्णाजी भास्कर व दक्कणी बोरीनाथ (नंवे) पाठविले की, कृष्णाजी येथीच येवे. तेथेच बत्तार केले की, बत्तार वगैरे कोणे एकेत येवे. तेथे येत होईल. हा निग्रह बाणुन लजबळाना काशीनाथान पुन होत नाही कबलात तेव्हा बाणुन पाकळीत बसून रहात होते. ओई बत्तार व निवहाला बांध व कृष्णाजी भास्कर निवाण व दत्ताजी बोरीनाथ बघीक हाकडकीक बसत बसून बत्तारकडिच नाहे. आलेवर रामजीने बट-रेत रागे मोडी वहाँ कबल देविली होती. त्याच कर-करी काळीस बघामी दत्ताजी व कृष्णाजी व दिरोही कर्मच व कोनमहाल व निवहाला बट्टे जाहीरबख बटविले होते.

फॅरेस्ट

He then sent Krishnaji Bhaskar and Dattaji Gopinath with a message to Shivaji, saying that to please him he had travelled so far, and that it was proper Shivaji should, without any alarm, come and meet him there. Shivaji would not agree to this, and the two persons before-mentioned went four times backward and forward with messages on the subject. At length when Afzul Khan found that Shivaji would not yield the point, he left his son Fazil Khan in charge of his camp at the Koo, a river, and went in his panchang attended by beater and twenty-five Khidmatgirs, along with Krishnaji Bhaskar and Dattaji Gopinath, to see Shivaji. He then ordered a deep hole to be cut behind the place fixed for the meeting, in which he placed forty men of courage and resolution, with orders

कलम ३३ वें

to conceal themselves there and to be in readiness when Afzul Khan should approach, and to fall upon him the moment he should enter the place and put him to death.

सरकार.

Thence he sent Krishnaji and Gopinath to Shivaji with the message, "I have reached this place. Come with perfect confidence and see me." Shivaji replied, "I am waiting for you with a tent pitched. Oblige me by coming. Ready that [you will find] me present, after to do what may be considered advisable."

Next day, Afzul Khan, by way of precaution, left his son, Fazal Khan with his army, while he alone went in a *palanquin* towards Pratapgath. As Fate has decreed it, he neglected caution and ascended the hilly tract with 32 *khans* or porters, five servants, Krishnaji, and Gopinath, and after traversing the stages arrived at Pratapgath. Shivaji placed forty swordsmen in a hollow near the tent, with Sambhaji Kanji, Hiroji Farzand, Suran Malhar, Jiv Malhar, and other captains, and said to them, "When affairs take a contrary turn, issue from the pit and exert your self."

कलम ३४ वें.

भारतवर्ष

शिवाजी राजे बोली अंगीत चिखळत, भास्कर व क-टा, बौरुड जेव, कावे हाती निचरा अन्ना मजबुतीने बत्तार बत्तारही कळत ह्याम कोणाच चिखळत नकाबाची उतरले. बट्टे उभित नाहे. पूर्वबोनी जाण

कलम ३४ वें

येतात. पाकळी बाळी हलकी, हीराचे पानावरून धारी पाकळी बाळी. ओई व चिखळतार बुर देऊन जाण व कृष्णाजी भास्कर निवाण उमरावी बत्तार व देऊन कोराबकळ बाळी, दत्ताजी बोरीनाथ पुढें देऊन ताकत विरोती केरी की, जाण बाळे त्याच काळम देवे. त्याची हाथ वगैरे पलांच पुढीच जाण देव नाहे बट्टे केले. कृष्णाजी भास्कराजी भास्कर तांच देऊन पुढिले की, निवाजी राजे देव नाहे बट्टे केले. ते कवणी उमरावोनाच बत्तार एक कळपा. निवाजी राजे उभित देऊन बोळत ओई बत्तार. जाणानें पत्तीक देवून पडिले. तेच कळी वग-काई कळम निचरा कावे हाती होता तो बोळत मारिल, एकच पाई, लांवी नाहेर बाळी. बाण कृष्णाजीनाच मळो कावो की, नाग्याल नावे मारिले. तेव्हा पंतावाही तरवार होतो लांबी हात चिवाजीवर टाकिल वरुं कळू बाळन माही. मय राजे नांवी पुच्छना हात कातावर शक्तिता तो दोन भाग खरीर बाळे. बाळी दळ्या. कृष्णाजी भास्कर नांवी राजे बट्टेना की, भास्कराव मारीत माही कीच देऊन पळून जावें पंती मोई नांवी व चिखळतारा हांक मारोन भावोन मुद्रा पाकळीत पाणून कळत बत्तारो बट्टे नावे पंतावाही मळामी व देवकी व चिवाजी माराविले वगैरे जाळीक. मय भास्करा होत, ते नैकच चिखळतार व ओई बाळिले, त्या पाकळीत दत्ताजी बोरीनाथ कळीक बत्तार होऊन लज्जी कावे, कोळीको कोळकिले नाही. राजे नांवी दत्ताजीनाच चिखिले व कृष्णाजी भास्कर बत्तारही माई विले माही. लाकळ बाई दिले, व कळारात बाळी हांकबाव बांध जाणारे देऊन गेले.

राजपाठे

भास्कर निवाजीराजे नांवी नांवी चिखळत त्याची बत्तार ओईच बाळी. मय देऊन देवपात्र येतले. निचरा, दक्षमळ, मळारी तरवार मजबुतीने वेतली. वर कोराव बाणधन कळत बत्तार बट्टेनाली केळी. भास्करावेनाच बांधारे कोळी देविली. मातुःजीने दिवली म्हावें अन्ना भाळीबाई दिक. कावे बत्तार, मुद्रा, मळारीक, नावे-कळ, निवाळकळ, निवाळीक, चिखोळीक, मोरोपंत, उमराजी व राजजीनाच बा उभित दिसवून कळम निवाजी-राजे बांध हाती विले. निचरा बाळको बांध बट्टेनाकर

कलम ३४ वें

वेधोन जेवनाचकळ कावे पंतावी बोरीनाथ पुढें देऊन राजे बांध विले की केळी के. भास्कर बाळन भेटले त्याच पुढीच हीच देऊन बांध वगैरे बट्टे केले ते बाणानें कृष्णाजी भास्कर बाण पुढिले ते चिवाजी देव हीच देऊन देऊन बट्टे केले ते कर्त उमरावोनाच बत्तार बांध बाणच चिवाजी राजे उभित देऊन कोळत ओई बाळी जाणानें बोटी कळपावून बाळिले तेच कळी बाणबाई कळम निचरा बांध हाती होता ते इराकबाही पोटी मारिल देऊन बा' बाळीक बांधारे बाळी बाण कृष्णाजीनाच दक्षोनाच ते भास्कराव मारीत ते कर्त कृष्णाजी भास्कर त्यावाही तरवार चिखिले होतो त्याने बाण चिवाजी राजे बांध उभित वरुं कळन बाळन नाही बुळतपानें राजे नांवी पडिनाच बाण भास्कराव टाकिला बोली मय बत्तार होऊन मुद्रा होऊन बाळे पडिले. कृष्णाजी भास्कराव दक्षो नावे अन्नाचे, भास्कराव मारीत नाही वळेन बाण कृष्णाजीनाच ओई नांच हांक बाळन चिख-मत्तार बांध व ओई बत्तार देऊन पाकळीत मुद्रा बाळन बाळ बट्टेना बट्टेना नावे मारीत पंतावाही काळकी नावे व कोनमहाले वगैरे जाळीक मय भास्करा देऊन बोरीनाथ पणा केव्हा मोई व चिखळतार निवे मारीत ते कर्त वरुं पंतावी बोरीनाथ कळीक बत्तार बांध बाळ बाळे जेवनाची दक्षकिले माही. चिवाजी राजे त्यांनी पंतावाही टाकिले व कृष्णाजी भास्कर त्याची बाळ दिसले नाही त्याच नावे दिखळ बत्तारच बाणबावच पावली नावे देऊन गेले.

सांगे.

भास्कर निवाजी राजांनी बत्तार अंगीत बाळोन जेव कोईच बाळन. मय देऊन देवपात्र येतले. निचरा, दक्षमळ, मळारी तरवार मजबुतीने वेतली. वर कोराव बाणधन कळत बत्तार बट्टेनाली केळी. भास्करावेनाच बांधारे कोळी देविली. मातुःजीने दिवली म्हावें अन्ना भाळीबाई दिक. कावे बत्तार, मुद्रा, मळारीक, नावे-कळ, निवाळकळ, निवाळीक, चिखोळीक, मोरोपंत, उमराजी व राजजीनाच बा उभित दिसवून कळम निवाजी-राजे बांध हाती विले. निचरा बाळको बांध बट्टेनाकर

काळम ३४ में

देजिले. यान विमलमग व च मोहें तू जेवून कुभाजी भादवर व दत्ताजी गोरीनाथ जोनी येऊन वरचे येऊन होवाचक वरले दत्ताजी गोरीनाथ यानें मुलें जाऊन महाराजांचे विरतीं येकी जे, यान येऊन वरचेस वळले. महाराजांनीं मजबुतीस भेटीच घाबार्. पिचवा, भावनग, वरदाजी तय्यार, येऊन आतांयोर येऊन धासाय केला, तसें राहिले. यान में कुभाजी भादवरास येव शिवजी राखे म्हणोन होन वेलां दुपिचें भागि भोविला की, हुन्ही पातखारी कपरास अलीस धिसे वेला, मुद्रुच मारिता, भाविका मुद्रिका हे काव बाहेर महाराजांनीं वरर केले की, किसे कोर भावचन येतेले. जवानी भोगन येत होवा होदी भावचन मुद्रुच खर कावा येला, यान बोवला, भावये किसे येतेले जाहेर ते मायवे इबाकी करवें. पातखारी तमुद्रांचे योवायिचें जाहेर, हुन्ही येऊन यावे. महाराजांनीं जावघडा येव की, पातखारी दरवाजा मोहें आहे तो हाकलियारर हुकूमद्वारा बांदी. त्याचकन यजनावा दिवाण रोविला की, जावया दस्तार्पण धिरी येऊन उठलीर अणू कडव येवें. महाराज रोवले जे, यान पातखारी जावर भादवले माण कां करतील मणो. दगवि हुन्ही म्हणतें तरी आम्ही जायवे पोटांत मोहें बाकिं, त्यानीं तय्यारी माण करली. असें योजोन जावघ घेतेले. यानां महाराजांचे वरवायवे बावूत कडवर यावयेनीं संगत धिलेरोच होला वरर करेगार बावकी नाही. महाराजांनीं जयरी धिवाक विवरा याविका, भागि भावजावया मार जावे हाते केला, मोर कडवू बोवला बाहेर दाखिका भागि महाराजांनीं भावणांचे दोकवून वेतलें. यानांये घाबोर् पोटां वरचून महाराजांचेर मित्तावा हात दाखिल तो वार करेगार म काता, दोर मुद्रोन भावजावयां हातले, तय्यार महाराजांनीं गवाचा हात बावविका. जावये दोन मात वेते. मोर कडव घडण होता तो कावया भावका, त्याही तावकाची मजबुतीये वळक कडन सारकी कुळावील विवरा योनी महाराजांचे हात दाखिला. राखे रोविले की, भादव वृ, असें वयोरे

काळम ३५ में

गो न राखे भावणां येव. यरेल. इतकान विवरा बावकी योनी त्याही तावारीये उर केले. वेदा निवड योवून मोर्बांधा कुववा मावून भागि धिरे कावूच धिरे म गोरीनाथ तुर येऊन यावका, रंभाजी व कडवी वयोरे ययोच वरानी थोले वळक देवतांचे बाहेर योवून बावले. ययोरीच दत्ताजी गोरीनाथ योवले त्याहीरी योवयार वार जावले. वळकले नाही. मराठायांनीं त्यांचे योवळून राखिले.

फैरेस्त.

When he came near the spot appointed for the meeting, his bearers set down his palanquin, and he came out of it and moved towards the place of rendezvous. Shivaji, who had made all his arrangements and was himself armed, advanced to the edge of the carpet to receive Afzal Khan, and asked Krishnaji Bhaskar three times if that was the Khan. Afzal Khan also asked Krishnaji three times if that was Shivaji. They then looked at each other. Shivaji advanced and in a respectful manner put his head on the breast of Afzal Khan. The Khan embraced it, and Shivaji at that moment struck him in the belly with a dagger he held in his right hand so deep, that his entrails came out through the wound. The Khan cast his eyes towards Krishnaji Bhaskar and said, it is over with me. Krishnaji immediately struck at Shivaji with a sword, but without effect. Shivaji then cut Afzal Khan in two pieces with a sword and he fell to the ground. Shivaji then said to Krishnaji I don't wish to kill Brahman, fly instantly and save yourself. Krishnaji then placed the

काळम ३५ में

head to the edge of the carpet, and then asked him three times if that was Shivaji. Shivaji then looked at him and said, it is over with me. Krishnaji immediately struck at Shivaji with a sword, but without effect. Shivaji then cut Afzal Khan in two pieces with a sword and he fell to the ground. Shivaji then said to Krishnaji I don't wish to kill Brahman, fly instantly and save yourself. Krishnaji then placed the

मरकार.

He himself put on a cuirass, a coat of mail, and helmet, prayed to God, and taking up a shamash, pashuk, brichmar, baghnakh and other weapons, sat in readiness. After issuing instructions to all his men, he went to his mother, bowed at her feet, and begged her blessing. She prayed for his victory & calling the 16 captains,—Gujar, Mahadad, Pallar, Nimbalkar, Nilay Panty, Nila Panth, and others,—placed Shivaji's hand to theirs, and entrusted him to them with entreaties. Jiv maharaj, a brave man of great trust, was posted at the door.

Just then, Krishnaji, the agent, came and reported that Afzal Khan was in camp. Shivaji, taking up the aforesaid weapons boldly came before him and made his salutation. As the Khan did not know him personally, he repeatedly asked him who he was. Then he spoke (to him), "What do you mean by plundering the kingdom and capturing the king's forts?" Shivaji replied,

काळम ३६ में

"Before me, the Maghais had seized these forts and the land. I have only taken possession by expelling them. By driving out the usurpers, I have swept away the thorn and the brier of disorder and settled the cultivators [on the lands]." Afzal Khan said, "Very well, what is done, is done. Now surrender all the forts to me and accompany me to the court." Shivaji replied, "Give me a royal letter [of pardon] and I shall carry out His Majesty's orders with my life." Gopinath put in with, "You have come under the Khan Shiba's protection. Beg his pardon for your offences." Shivaji replied, "My life and I are the servants of His Majesty. How can the Khan pardon my offences? But then, I cannot but comply with your words. I lay my head in the bosom of the Khan." Saying this, he [advanced] and was embraced by the Khan, who, at the moment of embrace, held Shivaji fast in his bosom and struck him with a dagger. As Shivaji had a coat of mail on, the blow did not hurt him; he wriggled out, struck the *pushkar* and *panpak* which he carried in his hand into the stomach of Afzal Khan and ripped it open. Thus he freed himself from the danger. The Khan very bravely bandaged his stomach with the *shawl* that he wore, and raising his sword feigned Shivaji a blow on the head that cleft the helmet in twain and caused a slight wound on the scalp. Shivaji with his *pushkar* cut the Khan into two and felled him to the ground. The Afghan servant [Syed Banda], who accompanied the Khan, now entered into the

કાઠમ ૩૫, ૩૫ થે

fray, but Tanaji Mahesray confronted him. Gopinath, on seeing this state of affairs, h.t. Shiva), but the latter replied, "I abstain from slaying Brahmins. Away from my sight!" At this Jiv Mahela came in and killed him with his sword.

કાઠમ ૩૬ થે.

મારતવર્ષ

ભાવનર પાઠશીએત સાગના મુદ્રા અમર શાપિકા બી મુઝામુરાલ કામલ બી મયાનીએ ક્રેમ મહોન x x x હોઈશની મેલ મમન હોર દરાવાલ રાષ્ટ્રે. તોના મારિશ્વ, શાષે હર્ષાની હામી તે કમચી માલએ યાઝન રજોનોએ પાઠાને એક ધરન કીલ દુરશિલે. શાર હમર યોએ ન હાઈ ન તોના દાર્દશ વાઝન બાન્ધુ પ્રણાવવાપર વેના. કમે હામી ભા. કમચી હંહોની કોપને રોહીકન યંબે મારિલે. માટુની જિનામલ મહારાજ વેઝન મેટલે. માનર હાહા. ભાવનર દરખોનોએલ દુરાગ હોએ હિવરે દિલે. દુઢ મ્હુરુને વહીલ દિલે. ભાષે દુમ્મશ વધાપિ અવન માલે. દનામ વધી બુઝી બાદેલ. કમે ૧૫૪૪ વિહિતિમાય સંકરલે માલેશીયે છુ. ૧૧ રિવારી અમુતલાજાન વિષે મારિલે.

રાજવાઢે.

ભાવનર પાઠશીએત મુદ્રા સાગના અમર બાધિલ મુઝામુરાલ કામલ બી મયાનીએ ક્રેમ મહોન મેલ મમન હોર દરાવાલ રાષ્ટ્રે. તોના મારિશ્વ, શાષે હર્ષાની હામી તે કમચી માલએ યાઝન રજોનોએ પાઠાને એક ધરન કીલ દુરશિલે. શાર હમર યોએ ન હાઈ ન તોના દાર્દશ વાઝન બાન્ધુ પ્રણાવવાપર વેના. કમે હામી ભા. કમચી હંહોની કોપને રોહીકન યંબે મારિલે. માટુની જિનામલ મહારાજ વેઝન મેટલે. માનર હાહા. ભાવનર દરખોનોએલ દુરાગ હોએ હિવરે દિલે. દુઢ મ્હુરુને વહીલ દિલે. ભાષે દુમ્મશ વધાપિ અવન માલે. દનામ વધી બુઝી બાદેલ. કમે ૧૫૪૪ વિહિતિમાય સંકરલે માલેશીયે છુ. ૧૧ રિવારી અમુતલાજાન વિષે મારિલે.

ન ભવદસપાપના કમેલ મિતિ પ્રહિલ અલેલ વરુત માલેશીયે છુ. ૧૫૪૪ કમે ૧૫૪૪ વારીક ૧૦ એક્ટેર સબ ૧૬૫૫ હી મિતિ બાતો વહુમાન હામી બાદે.

કાઠમ ૩૬ થે

ભાવનર પાઠશીએત મુદ્રા સાગના અમર બાધિલ મુઝામુરાલ કામલ બી મયાનીએ ક્રેમ મહોન મેલ મમન હોર દરાવાલ રાષ્ટ્રે. તોના મારિશ્વ, શાષે હર્ષાની હામી તે કમચી માલએ યાઝન રજોનોએ પાઠાને એક ધરન કીલ દુરશિલે. શાર હમર યોએ ન હાઈ ન તોના દાર્દશ વાઝન બાન્ધુ પ્રણાવવાપર વેના. કમે હામી ભા. કમચી હંહોની કોપને રોહીકન યંબે મારિલે. માટુની જિનામલ મહારાજ વેઝન મેટલે. માનર હાહા. ભાવનર દરખોનોએલ દુરાગ હોએ હિવરે દિલે. દુઢ મ્હુરુને વહીલ દિલે. ભાષે દુમ્મશ વધાપિ અવન માલે. દનામ વધી બુઝી બાદેલ. કમે ૧૫૪૪ વિહિતિમાય સંકરલે માલેશીયે છુ. ૧૧ રિવારી અમુતલાજાન વિષે મારિલે.

સામ

ભાવનર પાઠશીએત મુદ્રા સાગના અમર બાધિલ મુઝામુરાલ કામલ બી મયાનીએ ક્રેમ મહોન મેલ મમન હોર દરાવાલ રાષ્ટ્રે. તોના મારિશ્વ, શાષે હર્ષાની હામી તે કમચી માલએ યાઝન રજોનોએ પાઠાને એક ધરન કીલ દુરશિલે. શાર હમર યોએ ન હાઈ ન તોના દાર્દશ વાઝન બાન્ધુ પ્રણાવવાપર વેના. કમે હામી ભા. કમચી હંહોની કોપને રોહીકન યંબે મારિલે. માટુની જિનામલ મહારાજ વેઝન મેટલે. માનર હાહા. ભાવનર દરખોનોએલ દુરાગ હોએ હિવરે દિલે. દુઢ મ્હુરુને વહીલ દિલે. ભાષે દુમ્મશ વધાપિ અવન માલે. દનામ વધી બુઝી બાદેલ. કમે ૧૫૪૪ વિહિતિમાય સંકરલે માલેશીયે છુ. ૧૧ રિવારી અમુતલાજાન વિષે મારિલે.

ભાવનર પાઠશીએત મુદ્રા સાગના અમર બાધિલ મુઝામુરાલ કામલ બી મયાનીએ ક્રેમ મહોન મેલ મમન હોર દરાવાલ રાષ્ટ્રે. તોના મારિશ્વ, શાષે હર્ષાની હામી તે કમચી માલએ યાઝન રજોનોએ પાઠાને એક ધરન કીલ દુરશિલે. શાર હમર યોએ ન હાઈ ન તોના દાર્દશ વાઝન બાન્ધુ પ્રણાવવાપર વેના. કમે હામી ભા. કમચી હંહોની કોપને રોહીકન યંબે મારિલે. માટુની જિનામલ મહારાજ વેઝન મેટલે. માનર હાહા. ભાવનર દરખોનોએલ દુરાગ હોએ હિવરે દિલે. દુઢ મ્હુરુને વહીલ દિલે. ભાષે દુમ્મશ વધાપિ અવન માલે. દનામ વધી બુઝી બાદેલ. કમે ૧૫૪૪ વિહિતિમાય સંકરલે માલેશીયે છુ. ૧૧ રિવારી અમુતલાજાન વિષે મારિલે.

ભાવનર પાઠશીએત મુદ્રા સાગના અમર બાધિલ મુઝામુરાલ કામલ બી મયાનીએ ક્રેમ મહોન મેલ મમન હોર દરાવાલ રાષ્ટ્રે. તોના મારિશ્વ, શાષે હર્ષાની હામી તે કમચી માલએ યાઝન રજોનોએ પાઠાને એક ધરન કીલ દુરશિલે. શાર હમર યોએ ન હાઈ ન તોના દાર્દશ વાઝન બાન્ધુ પ્રણાવવાપર વેના. કમે હામી ભા. કમચી હંહોની કોપને રોહીકન યંબે મારિલે. માટુની જિનામલ મહારાજ વેઝન મેટલે. માનર હાહા. ભાવનર દરખોનોએલ દુરાગ હોએ હિવરે દિલે. દુઢ મ્હુરુને વહીલ દિલે. ભાષે દુમ્મશ વધાપિ અવન માલે. દનામ વધી બુઝી બાદેલ. કમે ૧૫૪૪ વિહિતિમાય સંકરલે માલેશીયે છુ. ૧૧ રિવારી અમુતલાજાન વિષે મારિલે.

કાઠમ ૩૬ થે

ભાવનર પાઠશીએત મુદ્રા સાગના અમર બાધિલ મુઝામુરાલ કામલ બી મયાનીએ ક્રેમ મહોન મેલ મમન હોર દરાવાલ રાષ્ટ્રે. તોના મારિશ્વ, શાષે હર્ષાની હામી તે કમચી માલએ યાઝન રજોનોએ પાઠાને એક ધરન કીલ દુરશિલે. શાર હમર યોએ ન હાઈ ન તોના દાર્દશ વાઝન બાન્ધુ પ્રણાવવાપર વેના. કમે હામી ભા. કમચી હંહોની કોપને રોહીકન યંબે મારિલે. માટુની જિનામલ મહારાજ વેઝન મેટલે. માનર હાહા. ભાવનર દરખોનોએલ દુરાગ હોએ હિવરે દિલે. દુઢ મ્હુરુને વહીલ દિલે. ભાષે દુમ્મશ વધાપિ અવન માલે. દનામ વધી બુઝી બાદેલ. કમે ૧૫૪૪ વિહિતિમાય સંકરલે માલેશીયે છુ. ૧૧ રિવારી અમુતલાજાન વિષે મારિલે.

ભાવનર પાઠશીએત મુદ્રા સાગના અમર બાધિલ મુઝામુરાલ કામલ બી મયાનીએ ક્રેમ મહોન મેલ મમન હોર દરાવાલ રાષ્ટ્રે. તોના મારિશ્વ, શાષે હર્ષાની હામી તે કમચી માલએ યાઝન રજોનોએ પાઠાને એક ધરન કીલ દુરશિલે. શાર હમર યોએ ન હાઈ ન તોના દાર્દશ વાઝન બાન્ધુ પ્રણાવવાપર વેના. કમે હામી ભા. કમચી હંહોની કોપને રોહીકન યંબે મારિલે. માટુની જિનામલ મહારાજ વેઝન મેટલે. માનર હાહા. ભાવનર દરખોનોએલ દુરાગ હોએ હિવરે દિલે. દુઢ મ્હુરુને વહીલ દિલે. ભાષે દુમ્મશ વધાપિ અવન માલે. દનામ વધી બુઝી બાદેલ. કમે ૧૫૪૪ વિહિતિમાય સંકરલે માલેશીયે છુ. ૧૧ રિવારી અમુતલાજાન વિષે મારિલે.

ભાવનર પાઠશીએત મુદ્રા સાગના અમર બાધિલ મુઝામુરાલ કામલ બી મયાનીએ ક્રેમ મહોન મેલ મમન હોર દરાવાલ રાષ્ટ્રે. તોના મારિશ્વ, શાષે હર્ષાની હામી તે કમચી માલએ યાઝન રજોનોએ પાઠાને એક ધરન કીલ દુરશિલે. શાર હમર યોએ ન હાઈ ન તોના દાર્દશ વાઝન બાન્ધુ પ્રણાવવાપર વેના. કમે હામી ભા. કમચી હંહોની કોપને રોહીકન યંબે મારિલે. માટુની જિનામલ મહારાજ વેઝન મેટલે. માનર હાહા. ભાવનર દરખોનોએલ દુરાગ હોએ હિવરે દિલે. દુઢ મ્હુરુને વહીલ દિલે. ભાષે દુમ્મશ વધાપિ અવન માલે. દનામ વધી બુઝી બાદેલ. કમે ૧૫૪૪ વિહિતિમાય સંકરલે માલેશીયે છુ. ૧૧ રિવારી અમુતલાજાન વિષે મારિલે.

કાઠમ ૩૬ થે

કોરિટ.

Alza Khan's body was taken into fort (Pratapgad), and as the Khan had once acted with disrespect towards an image of Bhavnani at Tuljapur, Shivaji ordered his corpse to be treated with indignity. He had the head cut off, and placed over the gate of the fort. Shivaji then ordered a salute to be fired, and the naubat or big drum to be struck in token of his success. As soon as the Mavalis heard the guns, they fell upon Fasal Khan's camp and plundered it. Then they went to Wai, and seized the heavy baggage and guns, which Afzal Khan had left there, and drove off the troops that had been stationed there for their protection. The ordinance that was captured was taken to the fort. Runda Sapurah, who was an officer of distinction in the service of Afzal Khan, was also put to death. The assassination of Afzal Khan happened in the year of the Shalivahan 1574 (A. D. 1653). Shivaji presented one lakh of pagodas to Dattaji Gopinath, who had brought about that business. He also gave him in jaghir the village Heori, which is held by his descendants to this day.

સરકાર.

Isaji Kank entered and took his stand before Shivaji. The porters had taken up the corpse of Afzal Khan and were fleeing, but Isaji Kank gave chase, barred their path, and cutting off the head brought it with the mantle (? news) that he was waiting and hang them from the fort gate. Once the Khan had gone to the shrine of Tuljapur Devi and done sacrilege, in punishment of which this ignominy overtook him.

कलम ३८-३८ वें

to revenge for his father's blood. The King ordered all his chiefs to prepare for war and to march along with Fazil Khan to punish Shivaji. The Chieftains accordingly marched with Fazil Khan with an army of eighty thousand men, and invested the fort of Panhala. In which place Shivaji then was.

सरकार.

Afzal Khan's son, who had fled from Pratapgah, going to the king of Bijapur dressed as a dervish, reported the whole affair. The king answered, "As long as you do not exact vengeance for your father's blood, consider sleep and food as forbidden things." A force of 80,000 cavalry was sent under Afzal Khan's son and Sidda Hujal, with which they advanced by forced marches and besieged Panhala in which Shivaji was lying.

* The Tarikh-i-Shivaji calls the son Afzal. I have followed Grant Duff who calls him Fasal Muhammad.

कलम ३८ वें.

भारतवर्ष

शिवाजी राजे शोणी साठ हजार सायके जेठोडी पावकर घरलोबर होत. वहा मदिने बेडा होता किष्वा-
बन काली येऊन सोचो मादक जालें, अशें चाल्ले
अवण पदे दिवखो जेठोडोवा. वेडुवा रात्रीस मोर्चा
मारलयाच आतां पैशवळीं आसा. हें कर्जाच राजे
शोध बिहित जालें तेन्नां रागाच येऊन मेड मडियाची
होडकरी लड लागले. त्या दमयीं जेठोडी पावकर
शोणी बहुत हलबली जेकी. हजोचन राजे शक्यी तास
कर बाजार हलशोनी कडन धरू जेळें. * कलसोली मुखर

अ ही हकीकत सन १६६० तीस लक्षव्यानें
मुक्तीची दिवले. सन १६६० मध्ये शिवाजी व मोरचा
जंफा तह होवला. शिवाजीनें मोरचाच्या ठावें पन्हा

कलम ३८ वें

होते त्याचें नांव प्रतापराव मुबार टेकन घरलोबरी
त्यात दिश्टी काजवच न राखी म्हाबाजी होवा हावा
मांजरा लोपा मोटून पावतिरी जेकी. मोरें किश्यावर
वेळें लखले तेन्नां हलबदर व जोखनी अर्थें केला जे
साहेबी येवून जवें म्जने बेडा उरून जाईल. भाषि
बाहेरून उपरांत होईल. ही घडकत ऐकून राजे तयार
होवन विजयनगराचे मार्गे जावळे.

राजधाने

लवाकर बेकिरात शिवाजी राजे छाडी हजार सगळे
व जेठोडी पावकर सरोबरत होतें व मदिने बेडा होता
साले यकन भांगे राखी मोरचा पावून वरले पाववच
जात अशेत दिनें मिश मॉटन होत सले पाववच
आतां बोंगर होता त्याच लोका मोडून मार करूं
लखले मोडे पावकर वेळें लागले त घडतें हलबदर
व जोखनी अर्थें केला जे साहेबी येवून जाणें म्जोशी
बेडा येवून जेवें जाईल बाहोकर उपरांत होईल जे
घडकत येऊन राव तयार होऊन बीस हजारां मागळे
वरी टेकन बाबोड हजार सगळे येऊन मोरचा राजी
माफक जाविले.

खाने.

महाराव जॉनी काय बाज हजार सगळे येऊन
राखीस गडसळी उतरून सोरवे मारिले. कडतोडी
मुबार होता त्याचें नांव प्रतापराव टेकन घरलोबरी
संगितोनी. किरीटूक विषय बांडत सल्लो पडण राग-
ल्लावर बेडव्या हलवाच शिवाजीचा पराजय साक्षा
होता व त्याचकर लखवून जेठोडी शिवाजीची बाबरी
सोदून विजयनगरास मिळाला, मिळी राग बावतियांनें
बेडाजोड वळवून मोरचाकड वळून सल्ले व अक्षरानि-
स्वासात पडविले. तिकडस तो बाटून मुखलाच आला.
नंतर सन १६८० च मसामास परत महाराष्ट्रास येऊन
शिवाजीस मिळाला. लोखे ११ जुलू १६८६ तेवोनीं
लखवून लखविल वळवून पुनः हिंदू कडले येताले, वा
नंतरचा कर्नाटकाला तो होता अशें प्रो. सरकार
बखलात लिहिले. सन १६६० म्य पन्हालापाळा
वेडकत प्रतापरावाचें ललावर पावतिरी हें करूं आले.

कलम ३८ वें

आली होता. बोंगर होता त्याच तोच वळवून मारतिरी
वक सायके तो मार किष्वावर वक सायके लखो
जिणक हलबदर मोरें लखला की, महाराजांनीं वेचें पळूं
पवे. राजे करपाळा करला. हें दोखेन बीस हजार
मागळे पावकर टेकन महाराज बाबोड हजार सगळे
बराबर येऊन जावळे.

फॉरेस्ट.

They continued the attack six whole
months upon Shivaji and Netaji
Palkar the Sernaubar (commander-
in-chief), who had sixty thousand
Mavalis with them. During the siege,
Shivaji made several sorties from the
fort, and attacked Fazil Khan's batte-
ries. One night, when Shivaji was
meditating an attack, the brother of
Netaji's wife was found to be absent-
Shivaji was in consequence very angry,
and ordered his name to be marked
down absent for one month. A dispute
occurred between Netaji and Shivaji on
the subject, and the former spoke with
so much warmth that Shivaji dismissed
him from his service. He gave to a
Guzar named Kartaji the title of Pra-
tapa and the office of Bakshi (pay-
master) of the forces. As soon as Fazil
Khan managed to get his guns upon a
small hill, he opened fire upon the fort.
The Killedar [commander of the fort]
was then alarmed, and told Shivaji,
that it appeared to him advisable, that
he should make a sortie to relieve the
garrison. Shivaji thinking the advice
good, left 30,000 Mavalis in the fort, and
moved out at night with 40,000 Mavalis
and attacked Fazil Khan's camp. He
kept up a running fight, moving all the
time in the direction of Vishalgad

कलम ३८-३९ वें

and was followed by Fazil Khan's
army

सरकार.

Cannon and muskets were fired. At
night Shivaji descended from the fort
with 8000 men, attacked the enemy's
entrenchment, forcing them to retire
16 miles, where they encamped. Kartaji
Gujar, one of Shivaji's bravest, acted
most heroically in this night attack.
Shivaji, changed his name to Pratapa
granted him the name, and did him the
greatest favour.

Fazal Khan and other Bijapur leaders
avoiding Shivaji, attacked Pawanagarh
vigorously. Seizing a hillock near
the fort, they mounted guns on it
and threw balls into the fort to the
alarm of the garrison. Trimbakji
Ingolia, the commandant, sent to
Shivaji to beg help. Shiva strengthened
the fort with 8,000 Mavalis, descended
at night with 40,000 men broke through
the enemy's lines of baggage, and set
off for Vishalgad.

कलम ३९ वें.

भारतवर्ष.

शिवाजीराजे चौवटुळा पावी बाळतु विजयनगराच
जावले. पुर्वे कार कोस फिका व फिका तो प्रातःकाळ
जाहना पावतहाची कीस पावतलानमुळा रात्रीस
बरोजोती नाकर काच बाहोत पाठीवर सायके. त्या-
गदनें रामो म्जु वेच डळवणी, दिशव सायकड
रमाव सोळो सावे की, वुट्टी मिनें येके येऊन सोन
भर पावतो पाठीवर चौम वेळें देत राती बाबो
सावेच वमावर मरतो मार्गे मुतावागजाल लखव येऊन
त्यांचे बाळवले. बाजवर्ते उजे राहून विजोती कडन

कलम ३९ वे

राजे बाजी भाटेर तापिते दानवीत कायनाकान व
वराजनाकान कोस वनेने शिवी वनीत. जे तेवें होव
हजार मायेचे व नीजी प्रभु बाजीने मृत्यू केलें. वरुन दोड
प्रहर पावेलीं होतें. तेव्हा जेव्हा जेव्हा दिवशी ताद ताद राजे
विजायनगरावर नव्हेने मोठ्या गाठ्या लावून जे अजायब
कोले जाणार बाजी प्रभुने शिवीत वनीत. जे जे वराजनाकान
वाकल जाले आतां आपले गाठ्या काढणार जाचें
जाहको तरी शिवीत नाही. इधोने ताद शिवीत जाले
होतें तें बाजीको काळज नव्हे. जेव्हा जेव्हा प्रभु
प्रभुस कोस कंसा मायेने लोक शिवीतून मायेन
कापिते ते मायेची बाको प्रभुस जमना वातवर जमोने
या इथची पडने. * काही मायेक पाविले काही दोस
रात पळोने येने, कोस गेल्ल्यानां काळज अज प्रभु
पवत उठी राहिली आणि वेळून मायेको जाणा पळुन
शिवाजी आपल्या इहासत होत नाही. येवें अज
पन्हाडे यांची गहिलीं जसलें छात्र पाचोवें बुधिलीक
अशा विचार करुन कोसपुढीं पापारें विजयपुरास
येने.

राजवाटे.

ताणवर विजायनगरास जावें पाहें पाहोतां वार
कोस वर वरना तीं प्रतःकाळ कळत तीं चीन तोरी
रात वरपोलीं जावून माये काशीत कोस पाठीवर कुल
मायेची ते धमई बाजीवरून देवकुलपदीं शिरवत माये
कल पावोलीं राजें यां मरुन जाले व मरुदीं जिने
कोस वेळून गहावर जावून मातीच तोडून आवा व
करवें तीं चरवेलीं वा शिवीतपाचें जाणव जिने मायेचे
वेलून रांग खर पावेलीं पाठीवर चीन वेळें होत नाही
बाजीने शिवीत जाले आपण गाढव कमावर यां
पुढें मुलास जल येवें जेवें जमोने बाजी कळुं चले
राहो राहो माये माये जाविले ना चीन कायनाकान व
वराजनाकान कल छात्रावर वेळून शिवी वनीत वेळून माये

* तारीख १३ जुलै १६०६ रोजी बाजी
प्रभुने महादारांत वराजिली निर्माण करुन अविमुक्त
गयापातांने शिवीत देव देविल.

कलम ३९ वे

कळने बीच हजारा मायेचे व बाजी प्रभु बाजी वरुन
मुल कळें प्रहर दोड प्रहर पावेलीं चीन शिवी वनीत
शिवाजी नाहीं तो राजे वराजनाकान लोक मोडी सोडून
आपण दोन तीन कसितां बाजी प्रभु इधोने मायेने जे
मायेवर बीच येला ना काही लोक जाले. मायेवर
कोरने पावे काय व मुल आले त्यांची मोड कोस
मायेने शिवीतून मायेन कापिते पळो जमाले ते सवई
पाहो प्रभु उभें गेलेन मायेक बहुत जाले बाजी प्रभु
कळना तोरावर कायल एका स्थानी पळिले पळो
मायेने काही मने काही रांगारत सभासून वसले
भोजनदानास सोबो मनीं तसे प्रहरपावेलीं उभी राहिली
या स्थानी पाहोतीं होव कोस बहुत जाण देवोने वा
नगर शिवी मायेवर ना देवे आण वनास राहिले
माये पाहोतीं उभा पळुन वरुन दोड विचार करुन
मायेचीं चीन कळ कळन विजयपुरास येवें काटून तेने.

खाने.

तेव्हा विजायनगर तीन दोस होता तो दूर राहिल
प्रतःकाळ जाले. वराजनां चीन चरवोलीं लागून
माये काशीत पाठीवर माती. शिवीवराळ गहाराकोस
जायतेपळे. राखो बाजी वरुन पाहोलीं दिवासे मायेक
होते. त्यास लोकावर पुढिले की, माती कापें करावें
पहाविलेने उतर केले की, महादारांनी शिवीत कापें
की येवें रावेली. त्याशिवाय वरुन नाही. महादारांनी
मायेवर लोकांचे जाणव करावे तोराचें बाजी मुल
कल चीन वेळें वेत नाही. पावेकाली पळवेलीं तरी
मुलदेवतां जल देणार महादारां जाते. असें मायेक
जिने मायेचे वेळून शिवीवराळ वेळून वना राहिले.
तेने मुल मोठे जावें. शिवी शिवीत व कायनाकान
वांश शिवीवराळ मायेचीं पाविले शिवी वनीत पळिली.
तीं महादारां कायनाकान पाहोतीं गहावर लोकांचे मायेक
होत केले. ते देवून बाजी वरुन हजारा जावेलीं की, आतां
हा चीन वेळ तरी शिवी नाही. कायनाकान व शिवी
शिवीत वराळ गहाराकां कांही मोड कल वरुन मुल
दुड केले. बाजी वरुन जखमी झाला. छात्राभाटो
मायेचे कमाव जाले. बाजी वरुन जखमी होऊन रवांत

कलम ३९ वे

पहिलें बाजी एक लोकांन वरांगत जेले, चीन शिवी
वरुन विजायनगारास गेली, हो रानी गेली. त्या
कुल पाहून वराजनाकान वराळ जे राहून वराजनाकान
तेने तेवें वेळ काळज वरले. बाजी जाला काळज चीन
लगे बुधिली, अशा विचार पाहून कुल चीन जेवें
लगे. महादारांनी बाजीवरून मायेकान मायेची
सावे होतें त्याशिवाय जमना वना वेळ. विजा-
यनगर जीनेने पाहोतीं बाजीको वरुन मुलकल चीन
दिले. वराजनाकान वरुन बाजी वराळ जाले वरुन
मुल पाविले. मुलकाची वरुन वनीत. शिवीचें पाहोतीं
हात खर पावेली.

फॅसिले.

Shivaji continued moving all night,
and in the morning was within eight
miles of Vishalgad still pursued by
Fazil Khan's troops. Bajji Prabhu, and
the other Chiefs of the Mawalis, then
requested Shivaji to take half the
Mawalia sloop with him, and move
with all possible expedition to the fort
of Vishalgad, and to fire some guns
when he got into the fort, as a
signal to them, that he was safe, in
the meanwhile they would courage-
ously engage the enemy. Shivaji took
their advice and moved with half the
troops to Vishalgad. Soon after Fazil
Khan with Shurrah Khan and the
other Chiefs came up Bajji Prabhu
took his post in a defile through which
the road led, and remained there ready
to receive Fazil Khan. They fought
till noon, and Fazil Khan could not
force the defile. As soon as Bajji Prabhu
and other Chiefs heard the guns of
Vishalgad announce Shivaji's safe arri-
val there, they renewed the fight
with greater spirit. In a short time

कलम ३९ वे

Fazil Khan's infantry turned the flanks
of the Mawalis and attacked them in
rear. A vast number of them were slain
and the rest fled. Bajji Prabhu with a
few of his companions, however kept
their ground, but he was at last killed,
and all his followers were slain or fled.
Fazil Khan gained a complete victory,
and arrived with his whole army below
the fort of Vishalgad. He remained
there three or four hours consulting
with his officers. It appeared to him that
the Konkan was a very difficult country
to subdue. If he invested the fort he
would be in want of water, and he would
also be harassed by the night attacks
of Shivaji, and he might in one of
them fall into Shivaji's hands. These
considerations determined him not to
remain. He gave up the idea of any
further attack on Shivaji, and set off
for Bijapur.

सरकार.

From Pawan to Vishalgad the
distance is 54 gams, one gam being 8
miles. The day broke when the gams
had yet to be traversed. The Bijapuri
commanders were in pursuit with
lighted Mahabas. At a narrow bill pass
on the way, Shivaji took counsel with
the brave Bajji Prabhu, who said, "I
shall stay here with my contingent
and bar their road. Your Majesty
should push on to Vishalgad, and fire
guns on entering it, on hearing which
I shall seek my own safety." Then
Bajji Prabhu stood at the pass with 8,000
men while Shivaji proceeded to Vishal-
gad. The month of the pass was a
season of great fight. Fazil Khan

कलम ५३-५८ से

houses and live there. For himself he laid the foundations of a palace in 5 blocks (manzil), named Bek-Sava Mahal, the Khar Mahal, the Bira-Sava Mahal, Dastar Mahal, &c. He built and gave to his son and other relatives ~~according to their~~ ^{according to their} desire. Large sums were distributed in charity. Sital Puri, a very pious ~~man~~ ^{man} of Benares was invited and made his ~~house~~ ^{house}. Daily sustenance was ordered to be sent to every pious man and devotee according to his need. Sital Puri was lodged at Sangameswar, a holy place. Parmand and Goman of Phaladpur and Narsin Anant, a very saintly Brahman of Trimbakeswar Mahadeo, were highly honoured and served by Sivvan. Then he bowed himself in laying in provisions and building forts, and achieved these tasks.

कलम ६८ बें.
भारतवर्ष.

[illegible]

दादासाहे.

लगावकर अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारे व रचनात्मक क्षेत्र
लावकर वित्तिक होती वातावरण सिरपाव देऊन
लोडिते तैदी मायूस व्यक्ती राने स्थायी प्रतापद
गुण व ज्ञानीपद व अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारे व वित्तिक
कार्य स्वतः यथावधि वृद्ध वित्तिक.

५. या अभयतीर्थाचा ता. २५-६-१९९६ रोजी येथे
म. ला. ची मरणाचा त्या. ३-४-१९९७ रोजी म. ला. ची.

कलम ५८-५९ से

स्थाने
अनुसन्धानार्थे कृषि व वनस्पति माही.

कॉलेज.
Trimbak Pant Dabir and Raghunath Pant Karinde, who had been seized at Delhi, were released by order of the King and joined Sawai. He gave to each of his attendants jaghirs and distinctions according to their respective rank.

सुदकाद,

Page 48 th is missing.

कलम ५९ में,
भारतवर्ष.

शिवानी राजा पञ्चवर्षों के लिये निर्जला राजा बन-
कर पतनप्राप्त बानी इलाहाबाद के राजा मुबारक के हाथ में
आयी। हुजूर ने राजा को राजा बना दिया। राजा मुबारक ने राजा
को राजा बना दिया। राजा मुबारक ने राजा को राजा बना दिया।
राजा मुबारक ने राजा को राजा बना दिया।

राजधानी.

આચાર્ય મિરચારાના આચાર પાતકાદા દર્શનના બાજે
એ વિશ્વાસીય વચ્ચેએ હા અગ્રાએ ટેકન છુતા તત્ત્વ
એકા દમુર વોચ્ચેએ મિરચારા આચાર દમુર એકે વિચે-
આચાર આચાર આચાર આચાર આચાર આચાર આચાર
આચાર આચાર આચાર આચાર આચાર આચાર આચાર

स्वास्थ्यं.

पञ्चमशताब्दे कालमे उपलब्ध भार्गवः.

कित्त.

Some time after Mirza Raja was removed from his appointment of

॥ जयहिमाचल ऐश्वर्यी साहाय्यादा मुक्तकालस्य साची
वैद्यकस्य छात्री, हितकथायाची सखी, पुत्रो जयवराह
॥ ३-४-१९६५ ऐश्वर्यी जयहिम विजयिका ॥

कालम् ५९-६० में

Sabhedar or Governor of the Deccan and called to the presence of the king. Dhir Khan Pathan was nominated his successor. This Khan marched towards the Deccan, and arrived at Burhanpur on the banks of the Bhima.

सुवर्णपत्रिका

Para 40th is missing.

कलम ६० में,
भारतवर्ष.

संभाषणार्थे नरेश्वर प्रियाजी लखे गयी हस्तप्रीति
 लखी। लख (३३) जगन्मूर्ती देवका + देवताजी नामसे
 स्मृत होती है। पदवाचक दम्पती लखी पावनिके। लखी
 विनती इहे मजान मानकेसे राजभरण राजा केसे
 जगन्मूर्ती राखी देवताजी लखतलमन विनोते लखे।
 लखी पावनिय नैकन नमस्तत पवन लेते। शास्त्र नैकन
 केसे। केरे दसिदे सरङ्गनाम व दीन इनाम वखन तेम
 लखे लखे। लखनवर कुल लखन वखन कान्हाजी निजे
 गृहात्मजावक चकन चिन्तेनाही नरकाक द्वाबाधनर व
 निजरा नरकोदर नैकन पावनिय लखी। नरक वखन पावनरी
 पावनके लखे हसत येतेसे। लखी चन्दनोपास होये।
 लखीयोषी व मन्त्रोपास येतेसे नये। प्रिया दीन वखन
 निरन्तरियोषी देवता जगन्मिमा नानेदस पावी नाव वखन
 देहकन शास्त्रन मन्त्रुल लोचन राजभाषादेर पावनिके
 हसतन किजे नरकादरिने लखे। प्रवीन दसुषन वखनी
 दसुषनकन किजानायेदस पावनिकर दसुषी लेते।

राजवाडे.

रमेश्वर संभाजीराजे साहेबराव वसंतराव यांचे श्रीकाशपुरी
डेप्युटी पदमावध दसा पंथित डेप्युटी होते तेमारी
साठडे व वार होते दिनेसबाबाकाचे राजकाय वधन

4. 附註 5—利息—5,614,000 元 附註 6—利息—7,718,000 元

* 800 3-8-1545, + 800 96-6-1545.

कलम ६० में

शीत जन्मदुःखं राशिराजं विधेयं येषां तावत् कौटुम्बिकमर्थं
 गतेः शिखण्डात् तस्मिन् विधेयं कष्टात् येषां गतेः
 मातुः वधुत्वं ज्ञेयं तस्मिन् दम्भात् येषां तस्मात् श्रुत्वा
 गतेः वधुत्वं विधेयं युवाणां गतेः येषां कौटुम्बिकं कष्टं
 नास्ति, किंमेवौ नराणां ह्यन्यथाह रं विदितं आह-
 रणं पचयित्वा यन्मतेः कष्टं कष्टं दृष्ट्वा कष्टं कष्टं
 हस्तं हस्तं येषां हस्तं यन्मतेः कष्टं कष्टं दृष्ट्वा कष्टं कष्टं
 मर्त्यं मर्त्यं येषां मर्त्यं यन्मतेः कष्टं कष्टं दृष्ट्वा कष्टं कष्टं
 विदितं विदितं येषां विदितं यन्मतेः कष्टं कष्टं दृष्ट्वा कष्टं कष्टं
 भवन्तः भवन्तः येषां भवन्तः यन्मतेः कष्टं कष्टं दृष्ट्वा कष्टं कष्टं
 कष्टं कष्टं येषां कष्टं यन्मतेः कष्टं कष्टं दृष्ट्वा कष्टं कष्टं
 पचयित्वा येषां पचयित्वा यन्मतेः कष्टं कष्टं दृष्ट्वा कष्टं कष्टं

स्वाग्ने.

દક્ષિણમાં વસતાઈ બાકર મનમલાર વિજાપુર,
ભોજા હોતા. ત્યાંથી યંત્રાદીમાં ગોળી ચરકાવાયું
માપે કાંઈ નહીં નહીં નહીં નહીં નહીં નહીં નહીં
મહારાજાજીવન ન પુણ્ય વિષેનું દક્ષિણમાં વાંચન
મંત્રે.

फॉरेस्ट.

Shivaji became displeased with his son Sambhaji, and confined him in Garpor and attached Uma Pandit to his person as his teacher. Sambhaji opened a secret communication with Dilir Khan. One night he made his escape taking with him some treasure that was in the place, and arrived at Shikhar. Dilir Khan went out to receive him, and conducted him into his camp with great honour. He gave him a force, and he marched to Bhopalgad, which Phurangoji Nersala the Kiledar surrendered to him without opposition. He and Vilhal Bhilarav the Sabnisav went and joined Shivaji at Panha. Shivaji immediately seized Phirgoji and flew him away from the mouth of a

कालख ९२ ये

विश्वे होयवेक प्रसन्नहार लवणी ते कळीं मुखची
विश्वेहार विसे पुर्दर सखा ते कळीं जाखि.

साले.

बरोवान रातसाहाय साखळ नाहीं. होश्या दखेक
सायबर इतरांनी आली. आहारी व मुघरदार नां-
वतातले दखेकानाथ विद्यावा येका पातिका. लो-
कान राहारां दुडुवावर जाळ विद्यावा येकन मुगु
पाववा

बाबर व सुगवा मुगु कुल अन्नाचार अहान्नाम
मजील पुन अहान्ना होला त्यामळनाये राखा कळी व
आहारी व अन्नाथि वहीरे कुल वसुधु रीतात
कनन औरंगजेब पातिका. अहान्नांनी निराची राखी
अहान्नाये दुडुवाये बाखळन मजले. अहान्नांनी रज्याव व
मेळानी अहान्ना व अन्नाथ वहीरे सुगवाये तळीं
अहान्नाय पुनर सगोवत नाये दुगवी पावा ठेगवीत
देवळ राखणजे पातिका. अहान्नाय विसे लवणी देकन
अहान्ना देका. तो अहान्ना वहीरे पातिका. अन्नाथ विद्याव
अहान्ना. अहान्नाय पुनर व अन्नाथ वहीरे अन्नाथार
विश्वे वारी होये अहान्नाय पाव वहीरी औरंग-
जेबने होये. ते अहान्नाये अहान्नाय कनन राख-
णाये अहान्नाये अहान्नाय विसे मजली अहान्नाय व
अहान्नाय अहान्नाय व अहान्नाय अहान्नाय अहान्नाय

कॅप्टन.

As soon as Alimgir found out that
Dilir Khan had disobeyed his com-
mands, and favoured Sambhaji's escape
he was greatly incensed, and had him
poisoned. The Subhedar or Govern-
orship of the Deccan was then conferred
on the prince Shah Alam, and Raja
Kurn Bhowning and Jyasing were
attached to him. Shivaji sent a
deputation consisting of Mera Rajvi
with Anaji Raghunath Mulguri, Bimaji
Malhar Wairkar and Prataprao Gujar

कालख ९२ ये

a Sardar or commander over five
thousand men, to the prince at Aurang-
gabad. After a long negotiation Nurgji
concluded a peace on the following
terms:—that Shivaji should give up to
the king twenty-seven strong forts;
subbas Parandhar, Trimbak &c., and
that he should receive in jaghir from
the king the country of Berar, Balapur,
Shri Aund and other districts. On
these terms peace continued for three
years, when hostilities again commen-
ced. Moropant Deshpande Peshwa
retook the twenty-seven forts from the
royal garrisons and then he went to the
fort of the Sulheri and took possession
of the whole of Baglana.

सरकार

The Emperor on learning of it from
the news letters, punished and reprimanded
Dilir Khan, who unable to
bear the wrath of his master, took
poison preferring death to life. Prince
Shah Alam was now appointed to
govern Deccan. Maharajah Jyasing
Nigri, Raja Bhao Singh, and other
Rajput chiefs were posted under him.

Shivaji on hearing of it sent Nurgji
Rao Raghunath, his chosen-brother, Anaji
Pratap Rao Gujar who had the right
of beating kettle-drums, and others
of his chiefs to the prince, and through
the mediation of the Maharajah whom
he knew from before he submitted his
prayer [for terms of peace]. A
settlement, satisfactory to him, was
made, viz., by giving up to the Prince
six forts he made peace. For three and
half years good faith was kept, but at

* The text has Mirza Raja Jai Singh.

कालख ९२ ये

last the peace was broken. Pratap
Gujar and Nirogi, who were staying
with the Prince as Shivaji's Agents, on
seeing that affairs had taken a contrary
turn, set to place on the pretext of
pilgrimage and returned to their own
country Moro Panth and Trimbak
Sondoo, two of Shivaji's great generals,
at their masters order attacked all the
27 forts surrendered to the Prince and
took them by escalade. The whole
province of Baglana in which these
forts were situated was occupied.

कालख ९३ ये.

भारतवर्ष

यसंत शिवाजीने लुट करीन येकन सुरतेचा
पुन मुगल. + प्रताप गुजरात. शिवाजी पातकाहाय
पने पातिका. ते, मुगल माया अहान्नाय नाही लोत
केले. मुगली सुरत होली ते वेवुल केले. पातकाही
मुगलन विदुची आहे. अहान्ना ही अहान्ना दौतावाय
विद्यावाय पातकाहीये अहान्ना अहान्ना विद्यावा
शिवाजी पातकाही मुगली नाये. मुगलन विदुची,
अहान्ना अहान्नाय विद्यावाये त्यांचे अहान्ना नाही.
अहान्नाये.

राजवाजे.

बाबर शिवाजीने लुट करीन येकन पातका हा-
तेचा पुन मुगल. (मुगल) येक वर मुगली लुट अहान्ना
अहान्नाय विद्यावा पातकाहाय वर पातिका. ते मुगल
माया अहान्नाय लुट अहान्नाय मुगली सुरत होली
ते वेवुल केले पातकाही मुगलन विदुची आहे अहान्ना
अहान्ना विद्यावाय पातकाहाय अहान्नाय अहान्नाय

+ वर १६६२ साली वर १६७० अहान्ना येक
अहान्नाय मुगल अहान्नाय.

कालख ९३ ये

अहान्ना पातकाही विद्यावा मुगली नाये मुगलन
विद्यावा अहान्ना येकन अहान्नाय त्यांचे अहान्ना
अहान्नाय नाही.

साले.

बाबर शिवाजीने लुट करीन येकन पातका हा-
तेचा पुन मुगल. (मुगल) येक वर मुगली लुट अहान्ना
अहान्नाय विद्यावा पातकाहाय वर पातिका. ते मुगल
माया अहान्नाय लुट अहान्नाय मुगली सुरत होली
ते वेवुल केले पातकाही मुगलन विद्यावा आहे. अहान्ना
अहान्नाय विद्यावा पातकाहाय अहान्नाय अहान्नाय
अहान्नाय विद्यावा पातकाहाय अहान्नाय अहान्नाय
अहान्नाय विद्यावा पातकाहाय अहान्नाय अहान्नाय

कॅप्टन.

Shivaji himself went and plundered
Surat (1669) where a great deal of
property fell into his hands. Shivaji
then wrote a letter to the king to the
following effect: "That he had charac-
terised his maternal uncle Shahote Khan,
that he had plundered the city of Surat
(Surat ra besarat kurd), that he had
no right to Hindustan, which belonged
to the Hindus, and that he had no
right to the Deccan, which belonged
to the Nizam Shahi Government, of
which he, (Shivaji), was the Viceroy."
He received no reply to this letter.

Shiva ordered all his troops in Khan-
deah, Berar and other places to arrive
on an appointed day within ten miles
of Surat. He himself, as was his practice
reached the rendezvous by forced
marches. All the troops from the four
sides mustered as agreed upon. As the
governor of the city resisted, the
town of Surat was attacked and plun-
dered, and a vast booty taken. A report
was sent to the Emperor [By the
Marathas]. "The fact (Shivaji) of your

कलम ६३-६४ में

My army has been disgraced (bad news) You should rule over Hindustan only. The Deccan was originally under the Nizam Shah, whose descendants are now in power. Your Majesty has no right to this province. Although the sovereignty of Hindustan (rightly) belongs to us, Hindus, Your Majesty may rule over it. The Emperor on hearing of it flew into a violent rage, but had to overlook it as he had no leisure then to punish Shiva.

कलम ६५ में.

भारतवर्ष.

दक्षिणेश हिमाली नार्हक विहमूरक गाजेकर होये. त्योच पत्र विहिनै से, आदर्शक नाखंडी बर्षाई दत काये. बर्षाई आदर्शकले पावर्षिनै ते राज पुरात. अमरदली त्यांगे बत्तर पावर्षिनै कौ, मुहूर्तक बक होईस तर नाखंडी येने. हें चत्तर मेवांन रावे श्यामीनी मुहूर्त पाहून मोहोम कळन पावर्षी विह केने. स्वर बाहने. ई ते छवयीं ब्रीध खुनु आत जाहना बाहें लेंतना बहा-लतून छवयने. ऐश्वर्य कताई वये, अर्धे छवयनीं छवय-पावर्षे ब्रीची पावर्षी येतकी. फिनै विहमूरक दुर्ग सामयव-पावर्षे होतो. तेचें खुनु देऊन माधारी शायकाच धर-विन्ही, ते छवयीं वसे रहिहा. पुन शायकाच जाहना. #

राजपर्व.

त्यावर बहनेस विष्णवा नाईक विहमूरक रावे-मार त्यास पत्र विहिनै से आदर्शक नाखंडी बर्षाई दत काये. बर्षाई आदर्शकले पावर्षिनै ते राज पुरात. अमरदली त्यांगे बत्तर पावर्षिनै से बक होईस तर नाखंडी येने. हें चत्तर मेवांन रावे श्यामीनी मुहूर्त पाहून मोहोम कळन पावर्षी विह केने. स्वर बाहने. ई ते छवयीं ब्रीध खुनु आत जाहना बाहें लेंतना बहा-लतून छवयने. ऐश्वर्य कताई वये, अर्धे छवयनीं छवय-पावर्षे ब्रीची पावर्षी येतकी. फिनै विहमूरक दुर्ग सामयव-पावर्षे होतो. तेचें खुनु देऊन माधारी शायकाच धर-विन्ही, ते छवयीं वसे रहिहा. पुन शायकाच जाहना. #

ई छव १६६१ मने विष्णवा विहमूरक, (आवर्षीची ही शायरी बहावी.

* ता २४-२-१६७०.

कलम ६४ में

खु प्राप्त नाथ है कवर महावीरन भागी वलून मातो नवे छवयने पावर्षी लागे ब्रीची येतकी फिनै मायन विहमूरक पावर्षे पावर्षी ब्रीची होतो तत देऊन माय ते ब्रीध रावा रावेमूरक देवे तोच वसे रहिहा. र. मारन रावा कम नाथ.

लाने

वदनर दलकर्मवी विष्णवी वार्हक गुजरक रावे-वार पोर कानकाडी कोष कौ होतो. खुनुन रावे छवर कउन कोषक रोसने वे नाखंडी येने विष्णवी नार्हक नाथवर काये मागे, बाता बहुत बहिन आये. मुहूर्त पाहून रावयकाचन मोहिनेव माते छवयीं एका-रमावे वयोवीध खुनु प्राप्त जाहना. हें वर्तमान बहा-लतून आये. पावर्षी ब्रीची छवयने मेकन पांच छव रावे छवयने देऊन कवारी रावा केने. तोच वसे रहिहा. राजावर पुन जाहना.

फरिस्ट.

Shivaji marched from Serat to Raigad. He then wrote to Shivappa Nalk, who was an ancient and refractory Zamindar, desiring him to pay a certain *chakush* and to keep a *vakil* along with Shivaji. The zamindar wrote to Shivaji in reply that if he had the means of taking *Peshkash* from him he might do that. Shivaji immediately set off to attack him. Shortly after he marched he received notice that the mother of Raja Ram (Shivaji's wife) had arrived at puberty. He in consequence, according to the custom of the Hindus, sent for her, halted for some time, and the lady then became pregnant with Raja Ram. Shivaji sent her back to Raigad and proceeded on his expedition.

सरकार

Shivappa (? Sheshappa) Nalk, a *patidar* and native of *Zunargarh*, lived

कलम ६५ में

between the Kukan and the Karnatak. He collected a large force and seized many places in the country. Shivaji determined to punish and expel him. Assembling all his troops, he gave them a vast amount of bounty, and choosing an auspicious moment set out. One of his pure-souled wives accompanied him, and was sent back from the way to his home. In due time she delivered a fortunate son, who was named Raja Ram. He himself went on to punish Shivappa Nalk.

कलम ६६ में.

भारतवर्ष

रावमूर्तक लकन मारवा काव्य मादने केकन न्हायोत ब्रीच पेट विहमूरक जंत केकन सन्मूर्तीरी पेट मोई विहमूरकवे होते है वरधे. तेचें इत्य कोषकले ते केकन छवयकळ आये. विष्णवा नाईक बावी द-कत पवर्षी. माग बर्षीन पावर्षिनै को रावे श्यामीन मेडोन वरमोन तीन बळ होव बने अता लहनामा करा केकन. वनामी पंडित हेजीब त्या स्वकी देविने, विष्णवी नाईक बावा स्नेह त्या विहमूरक मारवा.

राजपर्व

त्यावर विहमूर्ती लकन मारवा आये कलम काव्य केकन केकन न्हायोत मरून पेट बहमूरक जंत केकन सन्मूर्तीरी वर पेट मोई विहमूरकवे होते है वरधे. तेचें इत्य कोषकले काव्यकर पवन मता केकन रावेमूरक काये विह कळन आये विष्णवा नाईक त्याच पत्र विहिनै से आदर्शक नाखंडी बर्षाई दत काये. बर्षाई आदर्शकले पावर्षिनै ते राज पुरात. अमरदली त्यांगे बत्तर पावर्षिनै से बक होईस तर नाखंडी येने. हें चत्तर मेवांन रावे श्यामीनी मुहूर्त पाहून मोहोम कळन पावर्षी विह केने. स्वर बाहने. ई ते छवयीं ब्रीध खुनु आत जाहना बाहें लेंतना बहा-लतून छवयने. ऐश्वर्य कताई वये, अर्धे छवयनीं छवय-पावर्षे ब्रीची पावर्षी येतकी. फिनै विहमूरक दुर्ग सामयव-पावर्षे होतो. तेचें खुनु देऊन माधारी शायकाच धर-विन्ही, ते छवयीं वसे रहिहा. पुन शायकाच जाहना. #

ता २४-२-१६६०.

कलम ६५ में

लाने

त्यावर माववावर्षीक सन्मूर्तीरी माई तेचें काकन कुक मारमारे व बहमूरक माववे बावीध इमार केकन न्हायोत मरून विहमूरक पेट मोई सन्मूर्तीरी मरीक कोषी म्हावरेमूर तेचें विरार विष्णवा नाईकवे वर होते है वरधे. इत्य बहुत बलाकणे. रावमूरक पवन मता केकन रावेमूरक आये. त्यावर विष्णवा नाईक बावे बर्षीक पावर्षून बर्षाई तीन बळ होव बावे आता तत केकन. वनामी पंडित हेजीब मेहोमी विहमूरक देविने, विष्णवा नाईक बावा स्नेह त्या विहमूरक मारवा.

फरिस्ट.

He collected his vessels at Shambhurg, embarked with his Mavalis, and went by sea and plundered Marat in the Country of Gokar. He then returned to Raigad. Shivappa was alarmed, sent a *Vakil* to Shivaji, and agreed to pay three lakhs of *Rupias* per annum. Shivaji also sent a *Vakil* to Bidnargad, and from that time peace was established between Shivaji and Shivappa Nalk.

सरकार

Arriving at Marwan near Samandgarh (Samundra-grah ?) he summoned his fleet; and after fitting out and provisioning the ships he sailed away with a Mavalis. Arriving at Bidnora Petah he fought with and slew the brother of Shivappa Nalk who used to live in the Kukan at Mahabharat. Then no one had attempted to take his country, but Shiva conquered by God's grace. After the victory he returned to Raigad. Shivappa Nalk, on hearing of it, became alarmed, and inclined to peace, promising tribute, the amount of which was fixed at a *lakh* of *rupees*. Wamanji Pandit was appointed to collect the tribute and send it. Even now they are true to their agreement.

कलम ७७ पै

pressed them very hard, Shyamra Panth, leaving his displeasure, resigned his service and took to a life of retirement. Shivaji sent Nulu Panth, a *Monsieur*, to Yusuf Khan with his proposal. But as his design did not succeed [thus], he deputed Daria Sarang, Daulat Khan and Mubai Bhatkar, (? Minak Bhandari) with the fleet. They besieged Janjira from all four sides—the fleet from the sea, and the others from the land. But as the foundations of this fort had been laid at an auspicious moment, it was not captured even once. Nulu Panth tried his utmost; but at length after strengthening his trenches, he came to visit Shivaji and secured the punishment of the men of the district who had shown slackness in exerting themselves [in the siege]. Palrad Khan, seizing the opportunity of the absence of the besieging officers, came to the king of Bijapur, reported the case, and returned to his own fort with materials of defence. Shivaji appointed Venkaj Daku, a great warrior with 4,000 cavalry and 2,000 armed (? machines) to go to Rajpur, beset the path of Palrad Khan, and prevent him from throwing the reinforcements into the fort. Venkoji tried his best, but the Khan moved by the pass of Jirwar, Tala, and Gossala and entered the fort. Venkaj Datarik entrenched on a mound near the fort and halted. Palrad Khan, the Abyssinian, ordered to ... of Janjira ... Venkaj and wrest the billock, which lay in the path of their supplies. Their force being small, they hesitated and

कलम ७८ पै

decided to make night attacks and cut off the supplies [of Venkaj]. Fath Khan disapproved of this foolish plan, appointed the Abyssinian Ambar also, and urged him [to attack]. They advanced valiantly to the encounter. Feats of heroism were done by both sides. At last the Siddis were vanquished and driven back into their fort. Moro Panth *Pashua*, hearing of the battle, came to Daku's help, and urged the men of the armed (marines) to press the siege. The *gunadar* Yagul Khan, on his side, got ready and strengthened his fort, and built a wall round it, which he named *Paladary*. Mounting guns on the wall he began to cannonade [the Maratha position]. Siddi Sandarus came from Surat by sea to aid him, and tried to enter the fort, but the besiegers opposed and prevented him. Venkaj, having won over with soothing words the men posted by the Siddis on another billock near the fort, induced them to vacate it, and it, too, passed into Shiva's possession. Daria Sarang with the marines besieged [and took] the *Bakula*, a strong place in the path of the ingress and the egress of the garrison, and commanding the fort. Mounting the guns on it, he began to ... which caused the gate of the fort to be closed, and obstructed the path of going and coming ... the sides of the ... were ... the ... were ...

- The text has *Daulat Khan*. But that was the name of one of Shivaji's naval officers.

कलम ७९ पै

the Marathas] the ryots were reassured and made to carry on cultivation.

The forts of Malwan, Ratnagiri, Suryadurg, and others in Shiva's possession were strengthened and fortified. Aoji Panth was posted with a strong force in the fastnesses of Mahipatgarh and Khefnah. Shiva himself visited these two forts and urged the building of the houses and the repair of the walls and towers, saying, "Never neglect the repair of the walls, the strengthening of gates and towers. Always keep the stores, munitions, and provisions of the forts ready." Nulu Panth and Moro Panth replied, "Vast sums have been spent in fortification. Forts beyond numbering have come into our possession. To spend money (on them) now is useless." Shivaji answered, "You are very wise and prudent, and I have (often) admired your excellent suggestions. But what should I consider as the reason of this strange advice? It looks like a fraudulent (counsel) against the dictates of reason. When ryots raise mounds of earth and wood to scare away birds and beasts, they are really made for guarding their crops. Similarly, forts are for the protection of the land and the people. Just as ships and boats are strengthened with nails of iron, so by means of forts and redoubts (garbs) the kingdom is strengthened and the ryots safeguarded. I have an enemy like the Emperor Aurangzeb. If God forbid (it), he decides on (active) hostility and spends his whole life in warfare (with me), the conquest of these forts would be beyond his power.

कलम ८० पै

In fact, forts are the defendants and guardians of the kingdom and the royal power." From that time forward he laid down the rule that in the larger forts enough munitions and grain should be stored to last for 15 years, and in the smaller forts for 2 years, and that reliable men, whose words could be depended on, should be posted to the forts and kept contented and attached (to their master) by all means, so that they might not hesitate to sacrifice their lives in time of need.

Moro Panth and Nulu Panth were abashed on hearing these words, and ... to their places, and eloquently ... ed the Maharajah's wisdom and ... Shiva built a fort at every place ... he found strong and beautiful in situation, and put in it trustworthy and brave men. Mudforts were demolished and stronger ones founded. On the strong and beautiful hillock named Khanderi, he urged his masons to build a fort and palace, and they did so in a short time.

Shiva, hearing at this time that Siddi Sandarus had defeated the besieging army, said, "Unless I go in person, this exploit will not be achieved." But as it was the rainy season he had to wait. He planned that no obstacle should be left in the path from Khatia to Bhatnari. So he sent Moro Panth to Kolun. As the district was very jungly, he appointed 2,000 pioneers and hatchet-men to clear a road. The fort of Jawari was taken and Vikram Shah, the remainder of the place, made a prisoner,

कलस ७७ वें

Mahar Rao Miran Jadh of War, a chief of the place, turned highway robber after the capture of Vikram Shah and began to oppress the people. Moro Panth attacked and took Mohanagarh, the refuge of this disturber of peace. The Zemindar Vikram Shah, was executed in punishment of his wicked deeds; his son fled with the help of Mahar Rao Miran of War. After defeating and capturing the Rajah of Ramnagar, who was hostile [Moro Panth] annexed the whole country.

Shivaji himself set out for Salhur and Malbur, two strong forts, and besieged them. Bahad Khan, the *faridar* of the place, with a powerful army, fought heroically, but at last fled, unable to resist. His camp and army were plundered. He himself with a few men escaped. The victorious Shiva marched to Prabagarh. Adaji Panth and Annaji Daji were appointed to tour and inspect the forts.

Their orders were to visit and inspect every fort and to report to Shiva the strength of its fortifications and store of materials and food.

Shiva marched towards the Karnatak collect, g *Nirmala* or *Chauth* from every place that he passed through, and then arrived in the country of Markandeya. He met the King of Markandeya, who was a powerful ruler, and after great Generals accompanied him and received suitable presents from him. The chief of the place was named Khan, the chief of the place was named Khan.

*In the Persian text, the word may also be read as *Dhar*.—J.S.

कलस ७८ वें

Sampatnagar, did not offer submission in spite of the largeness of Shiva's force. He was attacked and for one week there was a hot fight, which ended in his defeat. He was too fat to ride anything except an elephant, and so he could not escape, but was caught. Bahar Rao, one of the highest officers of Shiva, was slain after a gallant struggle.

Shiva asked Hassan Khan to ransom himself by surrendering the fort of Kopal, but he declined. The Maharajah besieged and took the fort by sheer force. Then, in consideration of Hassan Khan being a good warrior, he released him, but the Khan, a man of delicate sense of honour, took his disgrace to heart and swallowed poison.

As the Maharajah's fortune was in the ascendant, Suddi Hual and Jaday Rao, disgracing their own selves, appeared with their hands tied together. The bazar or *palika* of Rajpur was seized, but the fort was not captured as the Bijapur king had reinforced it. Putting off his conquest to a suitable time and deputing his men to besiege it, Shiva himself set out in another direction.

When he came to the pass of Rajapur, he heard that the devout God-knowing and enlightened hermit Baba Yajur lived in the neighbourhood. Shiv went with eagerness to see him. On reaching his presence, he thought it his duty to beg for something, but knowing of his rude from his age and want elsewhere; Shiva followed him. After giving a few steps he returned to his abode and saw Shiva.

कलस ७९ वें

Pulling out a white hair from his moustache the saint gave it to Shiva, who entrusted it to Govind Vishwanath to put into a case as an amulet. As fate had intended it otherwise, the hair fell from the hand and was lost. The Maharajah, on hearing of it, dismissed Govind Vishwanath from the post of *faridar*. Deeming the loss of the hair an evil omen, he said, "Rajpur will be captured after much exertion." Leaving that place he went to see Ramdas Swami, a devotee who communed with God. Shiva thought within himself, "If he gives me any holy object, it will be a sure sign that Rajpur will be conquered [by me]." But when he arrived there, Ramdas gave him nothing and the Maharajah grew very anxious. Ramdas, the searcher of hearts, divining the Maharajah's disapprobation, said, "After much exertion the fort you are thinking of will be captured."

At the same place he visited another saint Parmanand. Shiva said to the pure soul, "If through your blessings the fort of Rajpur is captured, I shall bestow on your Holiness one village for every fort I hold." The saint replied, "Grant me villages in the provinces of Haidarabad, Berar, Khan-desh, Baglana, Malwah, and Guzerat." The civil officers present there thought within themselves, "Most of these places are not in Shivaji's possession. His Holiness's demand for villages in these parts is due to his indifference." The Maharajah, however, took it as a blessing and said, "All these provinces are [now] bestowed on me! Through

कलस ८० वें

your blessing they will be annexed by me." And it was done in a short time.

Marching away from that place in great joy he came to Mahara, the governor of which, Daud Khan, inter-viewed him and said "Now that the Maharajah has ascended the throne, he ought to repose in one place. His whole kingdom is being regulated and administered in the best possible way," Shivaji replied, "No kingdom can be preserved long without constant touring and attention. For watching over the peasantry, strengthening the forts and putting down oppressors, it is necessary [for the ruler] to tour in his kingdom."

Thence he returned to Raigarh. [Meantime] Moro Panth and Nibu Panth had quarrelled with one another and parted in different ways. Shiva, in order to disguise the hostility, gave away Moro Panth's daughter in marriage to Nibu Panth's son, and so reconciled them. Kanhoji Rao Sirke, one of the chief companions of Shivaji, had been banished from Raigarh. Shivaji, in order to keep the ryots contented, did not permit force [to be used against them]. The world was filled with the praise of his kindness to the ryots.

कलस ८१ वें

आगत वर्ष.

वर्षादौर्गते जलम उत्पन्न भवति.

राजधानी.

आगत वर्षी लगे बरसौ राज्य करीत असात
रघुनाथ नरसिंह इत्येते नमस्कार महाराज महाराज.

कलम ७५ वें

हाणे त्यांचे सगळे कुल नेमातिवादी होयी त्यावर
येथोडी राखे कुळ कारवार कडे झाले द्युमन्तपंतस-
मुद्देतोने जाले त्याचवचन द्युमन्तपतीची धीवाहासनेको
कायची काहा मातिहो तेव्हाशी बाळा दिपली बहा-
रुमंत धनु व जो यत्तावरतीवचन पावले एवढे व हवी
कुळ ससुवायाली विजयपुरा आले चालकाहाची नेट
येथोडी पावताहाची वज्रत ऊपर केळ बागीरी वाली
मिळ विचार केला ते वज्रतम दिपलीरावे चलाकी होवे
[माझ दिहित जाले त्यांची वचन द्युमन्त पातळीने
जें आशी अथवा तुम्हाक येऊनचें त्यांची वेला करावी
वचन माही हसयावाचें पणें येताच पातळाहानी बाळा
येथे नेऊन येथे पत्तळीयाच जाले त्याे सांगीते अजून द्यु-
मन्तपंतस वज्रत आगिने वज्रत केला ते वज्रत तिजे
कोवरेक मजमुद्दार जाह जाले राखे राखेवचन येऊन
मजमुद्दार पत्तळा वारावेच त्यात कसिली.

हसने

द्युमन्त नागाच मुजमुद्दार, कळानीरावे बांनो
राखी अंकाजीरावे पौरा बर्बाते, त्यांचपत्ती वंदावी
देविते होरी. ते दिवाजी मद्रासली कीर्ति चालून
येवून भंकाजी मद्रासजो वृद्धि वरुं जगले की,
दिवाजी मद्रास बांनो वराचकी रम्य निवडिते,
अजपाहि वराचको मिळवचे त्याति भंकाजी मद्रा-
स होवले की, बायच पातळाही दीनत बांनो त्या-
चाच ईश्वरकी कडून पातळाही पत्नी ही उरित याही
आजपाच कडून द्युमन्तपंत कायची कायबाची राखणी
पत्ता येऊन वंदावजाले जाले, ते वंदावज मद्रासजो
कडले, तेही वंदावजे वायव व कडवून पातळाच वच
मिळिले की, बायची भव येवजव कोराच धी वारासली
व बांनो वंदावी काय जगल व वरा इती वयायजे
होते, मद्रास अजून कडून द्युमन्त पंतोच येवरी
आगिने, बायच बागीरी वाळून वज्रत वज्राहोने येऊन
जाले पंतोच मोडून की, तुम्ही व भंकाजी बायची
जाव पातळा वंदावी कोरक मद्रास वंदावज
राखत होरी. तुम्ही वंदावच वळी कोणकी नुस
कडून कोराती कोरक मुजमिरी की कडवज अंत

कलम ७६ वें

व्यवचे पोळक राज्य, येथे राज्य तुम्हाकानें जेवचने
याही वंदावज कडावजाले होला. त्याचि देखीत
नुवतिनें जवी. माझी चालवज होवाची तवज विज-
यिनी, पत्ताच काळ जालाच मुजक विजयिनी. ऐकी
मज होव जेवचन येवज्या पावली इकार पाव व
वाचि व इकार शिवेरी, होव वज्रत याचे पाव कोर
व वज्रत व विजे कोट तीनवे येतले. इ मजीन
जावा वंदावजा. वज्रतम वंदावी कीर्ति होवी. माझी
काही काही विजयिनें याही.

वाचर पती विजयिनें की, मद्रास मजलत
हे अजव वरुं भयनेनें उरक मोडनें कोळनें याही
आज त्याच विचार कपरा, पत्ताचे पुढावर पाव-
रावे येता कपरी. वनी न देवा हा काळजा भाव
काच ईश्वरावज्याची वाळून व कडू व वरुं. व
मुजवज्या आहोव. ते मद्रासजो वंदाव जेवनें कसिता
मद्रास वज्राच पाडी वायवज जें वज्रावजून काय
येतात ते वज्रावजव येऊन बायचा मुद्रा हाचक क-
रिता. मद्राचे कीर्ति येच वाचे. ते मुद्दी राखे
मोडनी वंदावजो वज्रत दिताचो मजि वज्रतिपा
ही चालवज वाचते वरुं. तेन वरुंती वायवज माझ
वज्रवज्या वंदा वज्राच वज्रत ते आम्ही राखी वरि-
त्याचे कड काच व वाळव माझ मागीर वारावज्या
वाचिनें

कॅरेट

On the death of Shivaji his son
Venkaji took possession of all the terri-
tories in the Karnatak, and seated him-
self on the masnad. He dismissed
Raghunath Narayan Honavanli Majum-
dar, who had been Shahaji's Prime
Minister. Raghunath was sorely vexed
by Venkaji's conduct, and having,
under pretence of a pilgrimage to
Banars, got leave to depart, he went
to Bijapur. The king received him
very kindly, and even thought of
making him his Vazir. Shivaji hearing

कलम ७५ वें

of this, wrote to Raghunath that as long
as he, (Shivaji,) lived, it would be very
improper for Raghunath to enter the
service of a Mussalman, and that he
requested he, (Raghunath,) would come
with perfect Confidence and join
him. Raghunath Pant accordingly
joined Shivaji. When he came near
the fort of Panhala, Shivaji went
out to meet him and cordially him
with great respect to his own house.
At this time Nilu Sondar Majumdar
died and Raghunath Pant was appoint-
ed his successor.

सरकार

Raghunath Narayan, *Majumdar*, spoke
to Venka, the brother of Shivaji and
king of Tanjore, in praise of Shivaji's
bravery, liberality, conquest of forts,
and accession to the throne. Venkaji
replied, "We have been nourished
on the salt of the Emperor (rom
of old. It does not become us to aspire
to kingship." Raghunath Narayan left
him in disgust and set off for Benares.
When he arrived near Panhala, his
intention of retiring to Benares was
learned from his speech and reported to
Shivaji who wrote to him urging him
to visit him and not to depart without
an interview. Raghunath came with
his followers. Shiva advanced and
met him. After observing the usual
etiquette of society, Shiva asked him,
'What feats have been performed and
what bravery shown by you and (your
master) my brother Venkaji? Shabaji
before his death bestowed (on Venkaji)
a kingdom worth 5 *lacs* of *Ann*. You
have been free agents. But what places
have you acquired by bravery? What
feats have you achieved? You have not

कलम ७६ वें

been able even to conquer a weak state
like the Karnatak! You cannot expel
Khawas Khan, who has been living in
opposition to you in Jinji! Our father
left me a *Jagir* of only 4 *lacs* of *Ann*, and
now by the grace of the cause of causes
I hold a territory yielding 30 or 60 *lacs*
of *Ann*, a year, [besides] realising 80
lacs of *Ann* as *khansdars* at Chaul. I have
40,000 horses in my stables; and 40,000
cavalry and two *lacs* of Mawli infantry
are in my service ready to oppose my
enemies. In addition to matras (ar nad)
and other tribes beyond count. With
my sword have I seized 50 forts and
towns. As for the forts founded by
me, who can count them? Through
God's grace the praise of the good name
of [my] great {ancestors} has been
spread abroad. In future I hope for
still greater success. What feats have
you performed?" Raghunath Narayan
humbly replied, "It is the servant's
office to make suggestions to his Master,
but sanction is in the hands of the
latter. If servants neglect or fail to
carry out their orders or to sacrifice
their lives, they deserve punishment.
You yourself are an illustration of it.
Your bravery and intelligence are
beyond the power of description. Every
civilian or soldier glorified by your
august service tries his utmost to carry
out your orders, while you recognise
their merit, and cherish everyone
according to his condition and deserv-
s by means of promotion and *jagirs*.
Therefore is it that your fame for
bravery and liberality has risen above
the highest heaven. But whatever I
suggested to my master, he called idle
talk and I was nick-named "The fable

कलम ७५-७६ बें

man's life". It is a waste of time to live in sin only. Where the words of well-wishers are not heeded. Hence I am going to Banures to meditate on God and earn bliss in both the worlds."

कलम ७६ बें.

भारतखर्च.

गेष्टेचे अन्नाची दस्तो हजारांशीस व भीम मन्त्राचे देऊन बरोबरून घडून वसुधावर्ती जाणते.

राजवाडे

पंचवार रघुनाथ मागेचा व्हडोन वेळोवीं राजे त्यांचावून आज्ञेचा याचप्रमाण राजे त्यांनीच मेळवीं घ्या- वाळून वसिष्ठाने ते पंचावरचे राज्य बापरोटी आढे जिने राज्यामध्ये बांधा धर्मप्राप्ते पुढावर आढे हा मुभी- राव धर्मोण कर्नाटकाला जाऊन येकोवीराजे त्यांचे सेठोन जिने राज्ये कोरमातीचे देऊन त्याच जिल्हे ठानी त्यांची हा हाड जाणवया निघचे नेळ संभाजीराजे व रामाराम त्या संजीव मोरोपंत पक्षे व अन्नाची दस्तो सुगमिणीच देऊन व चीज व मागचे देऊन नवीनच करून दखल घ्याते नाहिजे.

सामे.

मग महाराज बोळते की, तुम्ही मुक्ति स्वस्थिती मजकरी हांगिरीची ती बायली ऐकनी हें कांर. त्याप्रमाण मजकरी बोळते की, बंदीचें राज्य बाजीराव व्हडलें व गैरसाधनें वारा साधनें, अन्ना वाचन साधनां मुळान पदवी घडतो. कर्नाटक प्रांताच्या राज्यभर बाजीराव व्हडलें जलें ऐकताच सत्काराच संजेवी जाते. जलान आढे मुक्तीच कोळी. पंचरात्रा वृद्धत कल्याण करून जायेना व हत्तीच तनका येऊन देऊन भागवते येते. तरास्तिच पांचपत्राच आढे. तेचें अन्नाच देऊन मोरोपंत व कोरमातीच व कुल सत्कार घ्या येते. मोठे कोकालि वई राज्याचा भंडोवड साधून वरोपर कोरमाती व निळोवड मुळपत्राच येते. निळापुत्रें राज्यकारण रघुनाथ वदमाजी बोळी वारा छेले त्यांचे

कलम ७६ बें

रघूनाथ गेले. मोरोपंताचे हाती बांध्याचे पुढांचा तुरा व हार दिता. पंचरात्रा पंतोचे हाती होंटी. वरकर हुज्यांचे हातीं शरक व शिबेच पुढांचे निघाव दिजे. मन्नांत महाराज कल्याण करून जने राखिते की बांधीचे राज्यार भावण घाली अन्नाच बावा. त्यावर वडत साव घालेचें जने होटी. वरास्तिच पुत्रा कोळी. बांधीचे हातीं साकराचा प्याजा येऊन तोसांत साकर घाली. त्यांची लेंवारीस ठिकीच महाराजांचे हाभावर दिजे आणि मोरोपंतकडे पाहिजे त्यांची तुळीचा छुरा पुढें येऊन, तो येऊन महाराजांचे मोरोपंत देविता. अन्ना मन्नाच मनसावर करून दिताले.

फोरेस्त

Rughnath Pant very shortly afterwards represented to Shivaji that as his father had conquered the Karnatak, he should take half of it from Venkoji. Shivaji having left his sons Sambhaji and Rupa Ram and Anajidev Surnavis with an army of Malalis to guard his territories, marched with Hambirav Bhimrav Mohite Senapati and forty thousand horse and forty thousand Malalis towards the Karnatak.

सरकार.

Shivaji admitted the truth of this speech. The Brahman continued, "With your Majesty's leave I shall state the real facts. My calamity overwhelmed all your enemies! If you march against the kingdom of Tanjore (of which the revenue is 40 Jans of Am) and Diwalsal (which yields 12 Jans of Am) and some other mahals near it, your men can be well and plucky conquer them. Now is very difficult to impose khansdara on the kingdom of Karnatak.

कलम ७९ बें

On hearing these words, the Maharajah was delighted, and kept the Brahman with himself after honouring him and granting him an allowance from the treasury for horses, elephants, and other things.

Shivaji marched to Panchwar, and, after assembling and preparing his army he strengthened the tie of friendship and alliance with the king of Bijapur, whereby his mind became reassured. Moro Panth and Annaji Panth were appointed to guard and administer his kingdom (during his absence). Gaining peace of mind with regard to every point, he started.

Keshoji Panth and Niluji Panth, majumadars, accompanied him.

At the village of Patigauz lived the hermit Mohanji Baba. Shiva went to visit him and ordered Moro Panth to present sweet-smelling flowers to the holy man, who had so thoroughly withdrawn his hand from taking and restrained his tongue from asking for anything that he even did not convey food into his mouth with his own hands, but others used to feed him on their duty on the accepted flowers. Shivaji placing over rays of sweet meats before the saint fed him with his own hands and thought within himself, "I am going towards the Karnatak. If that country is destined to be easily conquered, may a holy thing be presented to me [as a sign]." As soon as the idea struck his mind, the hermit of luminous heart took a morsel of food out of his own mouth and placed it in the Maharajah's hand,

कलम ७६-७७ बें

[thus, giving him the hope of being favoured. Then he cast a gracious look at Moro Panth, who presented a bunch of flowers, which the saint put on Shivaji's hand. Shivaji's heart's wishes being thus strengthened, he kissed the hermit's feet and took his leave

कलम ७७ बें.

भारतखर्च.

बाजीराव हत्ताच पागा व मागचे बाजीराव हत्ताच राजाची बायलेच बाकमाच व बाकमन धिडोती व बाहिराम मोहिने सेनापति बडे रसक होऊन वाढा कल्याणसिरी घडक येजे फिती बाजीराव एका पाठकपाधून खरीदे येतनी होटी. चैनदाजी वाकड वजीव पडता. त्याच बैरीबाभ्यक्त विपरीतबाजी बांधी. हें बर्तमान राखे बांधी कळते तेव्हा महिराम मनसावर बांधी बोळकून वृद्धत पणित येजे. तेच बांधी वनाजी रंगनाच देऊकर, वसववरा बांधवपान पोरमाजी सध्या होन बांध्याचे सेनापतीचे पदवी घालते. सिंगीच रामेचा हल देऊन पावेच जायते.

राजवाडे.

त्यावर बाजीराव हत्ताच पागा व मागचे बाजीराव हत्ताच वसववरा हरीरारक कोष्टिचे सेनापती बडे रसक होऊन बाजीराव कनकगिरी राजे बडे सेनापतीचे फिती बाजीराव बांध्याचे सज्ज बांधवपान येजे त्यांची येतनी बाजीराव माहिने बोटी होटी बैरीबाजी वाकड बोळी वृद्धत पणिका राखक फिती येवपावर बोडेट विपरीतच बांधी हें बर्तमान राजे त्याचीच धिडित जाजे तेच सज्ज हरीरारक वसववरा त्याच बोळकन बाजीराव वृद्धत येजे अन्नाची रंगनाच मजकरी मनुवारा त्यांचातून पोरमाजी हल १२० खल ते आधून हरीरारक राखे पदवी होन बांध्याच सिंगीच हल घालेना. वसव बांधी बाजीराव कल्याण वाढाजी राजे बांधी विपरीत वृद्धत भजेत

कलस ७८ में

Anaji Raghunath advised him to take a few trusty guards along with him and Manning and Rupa. Bhonala were accordingly ordered to attend. When Shivaji entered the Dad Mahal, Tanna Shah came out to receive him, and desired him and Raghunath Narayan and Purand Naraji to sit down. Shivaji remained there nearly two hours. In the course of conversation Shivaji observed that if Tanna Shah and the king of Bijapur would join and assist him, he would conquer and give to them the whole of Hindustan. On taking leave, Shivaji received from Tanna Shah very rich dresses, five elephants, ten horses, a fine palanquin, and five *tablets* of pagodas. All Shivaji's officers also received dresses.

सरकार

At this time Raghunath Panth suggested, "You should go towards Haidarabad, make an alliance with its ruler, take a large army [from him], and thus secure your rear." Shiva approved of the proposal, and sending Niluji Panth to Tana Shah, the king of Haidarabad, confirmed the alliance. He himself went to see the Shah with 30,000 cavalry and 12,000 Mawali infantry. On reaching Haidarabad he presented all the *sardars*, cavalry (*darwaz*), and Mawali and other troops with *torah's* and bracelets of gold, armour, and other presents, and made the whole army look splendid. When he approached to have audience with Tana Shah, the latter himself went to the palace gate and bade the army. At the sight of the

कलस ७८ में

trappings and accoutrements of the commanders he was both delighted and frightened, and hesitated. Shiva boldly ascended the Dadmahal, sword in hand. The two met together. The Shah said, "All your men are outside." The Maharajah replied, "Your army, too, is not present here and we two are alone together. Do what you have in mind; I am present, nothing is wanting." The Shah reflected in silence [for some time], and then ordered his *darwaz*, named Madna and Adna [= Akanna], to cook food there and serve it up. Three days they spent happily together in that Dadmahal. At the delay [in Shiva's return] his generals were filled with unjust suspicions, and got ready and surrounded the palace. A tumult arose in the city, too. Shivaji hearing of it peeped out of a window, received the salutes of all, and was pleased. All his army returned [to their camp] in semposure of mind.

Next day Tana Shah asked about the condition of the warriors of the Maharajah's army, who then ordered all the commanders to present them, armed in full equipment. Tana Shah from the window of the Dadmahal gazed at them and was delighted. All [the commanders of] the army, such as leaders of 7,000 or 5,000 men, came before him. He remarked that the Mawalis were famous for their bravery. Shiva answered, "My best and bravest soldiers are now with Moro Panth. Only the new recruits have come with me." The Shah asked him if he had any follower brave enough to fight with an elephant. Shivaji replied, "Who

कलस ७८ में

has the power to face your Majesty's elephant in fight? But if you insist on seeing such a spectacle, the work is not too hard [for my men]." He ordered Isaji Kanbe, a jamadar, to bring forward the captains of the Mawalis, and asked one of them to combat with the Shah's elephant. A *small* elephant was brought to the plain, and the Shah ordered it to charge Isaji. When they came to close quarters, Isaji played [with his sword] for a or 4 *phors* like Rustom [and at last] with a stroke of his sword cut off its trunk, establishing his name for heroism. The beast turned and fled. Shiva most nobly presented him with a jewelled bracelet which he wore on his arm. The Shah, too, gave him rewards in excess of his desire and offered to the Maharajah jewels worth 3 *lacs* of *rupies*. To everyone, great and small, presents were given according to his merit, and two elephants and three horses to the Maharajah. The Shah asked him, "Who is your secretary?" Shiva presented Ralaji Ak. Pleased with his charming conversation, the Shah asked for him to remain with him and write his letters. But Shivaji replied, "I have with great difficulty and search assembled [these] talented men, and united them [in my service] like a rosary. If a single bead is taken away the rosary will become imperfect." After such friendly and pleasant discourses, Tana Shah sent 10,000 cavalry and 10,000 foot soldiers to accompany the Maharajah. Shiva gave 3 *lacs* of *rupies* as subsistence money to these men.

कलस ७९ में

कलस ७९ में.

भारतवर्ष.

आजागरणी मुकाम एक महिना होता, माहाना-रंतावे चरी लई शिव र राजे व करार होतै. भोजन लईका शीत बलै बागवाने पांच मैदागता बाहुरा, लईकेलानीकी कवा: शिव राज भजन करीत होतै. काले समय पांच लख होय व पचास हजारमें बाहुरा दिवै. शीत मागानागुह लार बाहुरा

राजबाहुरे.

बागवान मागानागी मुकाम महिनाकर होता मोच. बाहुरे चरी कुल शिव अमुदारे व राजे व करार देखीक भोजने लईका पांच मैदागता लई व बाहुरा. श्रीदेवलासीकी कवा शिव राजे बैकल भवैत काले काले पांच लख होय व बाहुरा पचास हजार दिवतै लारवा मागानागुह लार बाहुरे.

लाने.

एकप्रेसीकी कवा उपलब्ध नहीं.

कौरस.

Shivaji remained at Haidarabad one month. On his departure he gave five lakhs of pagodas and five thousand *rupies* worth of jewels to one Keshav Swami, who used to recite parts of the holy scriptures to him every day.

लारका

Para 79 is missing.

या मुकामकी कौरवासीकी कवा लाने रागवान लानीका लारवा गरी है कवात देखीक. लारवे बाहुरे.

कलम ८८ वें

Ram was married to the daughter of Pratap Rao Gujar, the bride being renamed Sita Bai. Alms and presents beyond imagination were distributed at this marriage, his wish being to practise such liberality on the occasion as to impress the Emperor with a proper notion of his wealth and treasures. Therefore he invited Brahmans from Delhi and gave them a thousand times the customary reward.

Daulat Khan and Dariya Sarang were engaged in building the fort of Khandari, when Siddi Bahadur arrived from Surat by night marches. Joining Paland Khan, the chief of the district, and aided by the English, he fought a great fight [with Shivaji's men]. Daulat Khan was slain after fighting heroically, the others had vanquished, and the whole army was routed. They [the Muslims?] came to Usanderi, cultivated the place, and seized all the *chhatras*. But the strong fort of Khandari was not captured [by the enemy?].

Moro Panth went to the district of Kolen administered most ably. The son of Vikram Shah who had been practising highway robbery there in concert with Dilara Kuli, was captured through Moro Panth's exertions, and sent to Shivaji, who ordered him to be executed. Dilara Kuli said, "Better not slay me. The shedding of my blood will cause a calamity the remedy of which will baffle thought. If, however you are determined to execute me, don't look on my severed head, as the sight of it can do you no good." Shivaji rejected his prayer and ordered his head to be cut off and hung from the gate. That very night the house caught fire and was enveloped in flame. Shivaji

कलम ८८-८९ वें

prayed, "If all are saved through God's grace, I shall distribute 5,000 *ahandis* of grain to *fajirs* and beggars." As soon as the vow was made the fire subsided, and the calamity was averted. He fulfilled his vow 5,000 *ahandis* of grain were distributed; vast numbers received the gift.

कलम ८९ वें

आरतवर्ष

त्यानंतर वसंत ऋतूत निघे रावणराज बाजे, बापि कुळकर्णी वराह मुळकर्णी रवाना केले; नंतर रावे रवानाच नवम्बर महाराजा. वर्षे ११-१२ जन्म संवत्सरे वैश्व शुद्ध १५ त रोज प्रहारी, राखेलाही वैजलरावाला जाहजे. अंतकाळघडणी घडून बहुत देवा. लहान लहान परियाज मन्त्रीची उद्देखाना दिव्याची चर्चेन लखणाचे अंतकाळ घडून हरिदास कोतन करीत अन्तर्गत देह उल्लेख. अंतकाळघडणी मोरोपंत वेष्टे व अन्तकाळ घडून लुण्णीची व बाळकृष्ण अर्ध चिटवीसी होते.

राजवाडे

त्यानंतर निघे रावणराज गावे गेले. दुसरा ऋतूत कुळ राखेला वराह मुळकर्णी रवाना केला त्यानंतर रावे रवानाच वैश्व नवम्बर महाराजा. वर्षे ११-१२ जन्म संवत्सरे वैश्व शुद्ध १५ त रोज प्रहारी रावे रवानाच वैजलरावाला जाहजे बहुत भर्ते केज लहान लहान परियाज मन्त्रीची उद्देखाना दिव्याची चर्चेन लखणाचे अंतकाळ घडून लुण्णीची व बाळकृष्ण अर्ध चिटवीसी होते तड पडे देवाज गावपाचे देह उल्लेख.

साजे

दुसरे दिवशी राजपुत्रास भाजे. जालनी तुला करून बाळकृष्ण रावणपंत बहुत देवा. बहज मोदवने प्रजापति + भा. ११-१२-१५ रावण.

कलम ८९ वें

दिवी. न ह्याची एका यशायुल करून बाजे अन्तकाळ राखेला वराही. बापान, विष्णू उपाय सुक्ती पाहून लोख मोदवने देवाज दिवी. बहज रावणपन्ना जाय दिव्या नंतर किराजी महाराज मोदवा रावणी मोदवा मोदवा होऊन परत हाजे राखी काळोही भोजन-कारुण्यदाराच व हरकारण राखी मोदवादेवाचा देवकारुण्ये जति निघा.

फोरट

After that Shivaji went to Raigad and after the Dasara sent his sardars to collect Mulukgiri. Shivaji was soon afterwards seized with a violent fever, which carried him off on the ninth day. His death happened in the year 1692 of the Shalivahan era (A. D. 1680). Shivaji, before he died, gave a paper which he had written, to Moro Pant, Anaji Datta Sabnavis, and Babul Prabhu Chitnavis.

सरकार

Then Shiva went to the bank of the Ganga Godavari, had himself weighed, gave away 1,000 cows [to the Brahmans], and wished that many cows should be distributed [regularly] according to custom. The wish was carried out. After distributing among the Brahmans 10,000 beads of *Rudrabhas* he put on [a rosary of it]. From that day onwards he constantly wore rosaries of that bead on the neck, the head, and the arm. Burying himself in the remembrance of God, he did not spend a single moment in negligence (of devotion).

At this time a wicked slanderer told Shivaji's wife Soyra Bai [the mother of Raja Ram], "The Maharajah has summoned his son Sambhaj from Panhala fort, and wishes to make him his heir,

कलम ९० वें

and to give all his kingdom and wealth to him. This matter has been repeatedly talked of and decided upon [in his council]." As *Ackle Fortune* had planned a change and as the Maharajah's destined period of life had come to its end, the queen's heart was chinged on hearing of it, and she did an act [poisoning?] which made Shivaji give up his life and set out for *Kailash* or residence in the Eternal Home. Then joy ended; great and small shed tears of anguish.

Raja Parsuji Bhonsla, Kanhoji Bhambulkar, the custodian and the *Karkhar* (officers) cremated his body near Sambhaj Mahadev. Moro Panth Penhwa, who was living in the district of Sri Trimbak *Kashin*, and Abaji Panth, who had gone out on a tour of inspection on hearing of this calamity, came with a force of 10,000 cavalry, and by their united counsels alms customary on the occasion of a funeral were distributed by the hand of Parsuji Rajah. Then Moro Panth went to the fort of Panhwar with 10,000 cavalry and stayed there.

कलम ९० वें

आरतवर्ष

वे जालनी लखी रावणराज होजे. संभाजीराजे किंजे पन्नालराज होजे. मोरोपंत वेष्टे व जालनी तुलाची व बाळकृष्ण दिव्याची मोदवा वराही मोदवा जाहजे. किंजे पन्नालराज कुळ हरकारा जालून भेटजे. दुसरे वर्तमान कसे कसे विहित जसे किंतितां जसे.

राजवाडे

त्यानंतर जाली रावणराज होजे संभाजी राजे किंजे पन्नाल होजे मोरोपंत वेष्टे व जालनी लखी तुलाची

तामरा (पातछा) १२३,१२४
१२६,११७,११८
तिमाजी कोराव सपतिव १११,
१४२
तुफाबाई ४०,४४,५०,५३
तुकोजी ४४
त्रिबक हंवावा ७७
त्रिबकाजी राजे १२,१४
त्रिबक मारावण १०५
त्रिबकाजी खीर १५,१६,१८,१९
१००,१०६
त्रिबक कोनरेव ११०
त्रिबक सोमरेव ८०,८१
दलाजी ४
दलाजी मोरीनाथ-पंताजी मोरी-
नाथ पहा
दलाजीपंत २८,८१,८८,१००
१२१,१४३ ते १४४,१४४
दलाजी रघुनाथ ६३
दलाजी बासुदेव बाकनिव १३५
दलापतिव १२५
दलापतिव १२४, १२५, १२५, १५१
ऊनातराव गोतापि ७३
दलेखान ११,१२,१०६ ते ११०
दलवी ६१
दाऊदखान १२६
दाजी भाकर १४५
दादाजीपंत-दाजी कोनरेव पहा
दाजी कोनरेव १०,६८,१००,४६
४७,१११,१५६
दादा ५०
दादादा-दादा पहा
दादापतिव ७३
दादापतिव १२,१४,१४५
दादापतिव ६०
देवजी १७,६९
देवजी गवळुते ७५
देवनाथान १२४,१५१

भवाजी बापव १४८
भाराव १२५
भारा कोळी १५५
भरत भावरेव ५७
भरती खे १४१,१४२
भाजीजी ४
भाजीजी फर्नव २३
भावाजी विधासराव १०४
भावावर भाव ७३
भिवलपुत्री (गोमती) १०५
भेताजी पावकर ७५, ७६, ७८
भिलाकर (जयकाव) १२-
१५, १७, ७५
भिलाजीपंत ५६, ६१, ६८, १०३,
१०३, १३०, १३०, १३०, १३०
भिलाजी राहुजी १६, १०५, ११०
१२३, १२४
भिलेजीपंत ६९, १०६, ११४, १२५
१२६, १३७, १४४
भिलेजी नाथकर ५३, ५४, ५३
भिले कोनरेव ५६, ५७, ६३, ६६
११०, १३३, १३४
भरमाके (गोमती) १०५, १३६
भरसोजी भोले ३४
पंताजी मोरीनाथ ६३, १०५
भाऊकाजी ६८
भाऊकाजी १२
भाऊका १०
भाऊका ६९
भाऊकापतिव ६९
भाऊका ५७
भाऊका ६०
भिलाजी भोले ५३, ५३
भोलादेव ५८, ५९
भावावर भुकर ७६, ८१, ८३,
८९, ९०, ९५, ९६, ९८, १०६,
१०८, ११०, ११३, ११५
भावापतिव ४४

भवापतिव १०४
भावाव भिलाजी १२४, १३६
भलाका १२४
भलाकर १३, १३
भलाकाव ३०, ६८, ७०, ७५
७७, ७८
भिलाजी भलाका ५५, ५९, १०६
भलाका भावा ३०, ३८
भाराव ३७
भरितर ४८, ५६
भरलोकाव १३१, १३२
भरादुली ४
भरिजी भोले १४८
भरिजी फर्नव २३
भरिजी भिलाव ३०
भरितराव भोले १२१, १२५, १२६
भरितराव सपतिव १२६
भरिजी (भिलावपहा) २१
भरी २८
भाजी भोले ३४
भाजी भोला ५३, १२४
भाजी भु ७७, ७८, ८०
भाजीराव (भोरे) ५५, ५६, ५७, ६०
भाजीराव भाजी ८०, १२१,
१२३, १४३
भाजी भोले ३३
भावा भाव १३६
भावा भाव-भावाजी भावाजी पहा
भावाजी भावाजी ७२, ७३, १३५,
१३६, १३७, १३८, १४५
१५०, १५३, १५३
भावाजी फर्नव १२१
भिलाव (तीरी) ३८, ७५,
१२६, १५१
भरावजी राजे १४४, १४५
भरापतिव १०५
भावाजी तुफाव १४८
भावापतिव १२४

भिलाजी राजे १४४, १४५
भोले ६९
भुकराई (भिलाव) ४०
भवाजी भोरे १५०
भलाकर २८
भलाक तुले १
भलाकर ११, १३, १५, १००, १०१
भलाजी २०
भलापतिव २०
भलाव भाव ११०
भलाव (भिलावपहा) २७
भलाव ६९
भलाजी २०
भलाजी भलाव ४७, ५७
भावा १०८, १२३, १२४,
१३६, १३६
भलापतिव भोरे १२६, १३६
भलाजी ७३, १२५, १२६-१२७
भलाजी भावकर १३४
भलावा २०
भलाव ५
भलाजी भोले १२, ४-६, ८-
१३, १३३
भिलाजी भावा-भलापतिव पहा.
भिला भाव १२५
भोलाभावा १२, ३३, २४, ३०
३१, ४५
भुकराव १०६
भुकराव ५०
भुकराव भाव २४, २५, २७, ३०
३१, ४१
भुकराव भावाजी ११, १३
भोरे ६०
भोरे भाव १०, १८, ४०
भोरे भिलाव ५५, ५६, ६०,
६५, ६६
भोरोपतिव (भोले) ६५, ७३,
१०५, १२५, १२६, १२८,
१२९, १३१, १३३

भोली भावा १०५, १३४
भोलापतिव ६८, ८३, ८९
भोलीपतिव ८१, ८२
भोली राजे १२, १५
भोलापतिव ७३
भोलापतिव १५१
भोला (तीरी) १३
भोलाजी भोले १४८
भोलाजी ४०, ५४, ११४, ११५
११४, १२३, १२४
भोलाजी फले १२०
भोलाजी भावा ११०
भोला भिलाव ७०
भोलापतिव (भोली) ११५,
१२०, ११५, ११५, ११५,
१३६, १४०, १४५ ते १४५
भोलापतिव भावाव सपतिव ४७, ५५,
५६, ५७, ५८, ५९
१००, १०६
भोलापतिव २८
भोलापतिव १३३, १३४, १३५, १३६
१३७, १३७
भोलापतिव १२१, १५०
भोली ४
भोलापतिव (भोले) ४६, ५७, ७९
भोलापतिव ७३
भोलापतिव ५६
भोलापतिव १५, १६, ११३, ११४,
१५०, १५३
भोलापतिव १२६
भोलापतिव १२६, १२७, १२८
भोलापतिव १६ ते १००
भोलापतिव ५० ७३
भोलापतिव राजे १४४
भोलापतिव ३७
भोलापतिव ६९, ७०, १४६
भोलापतिव ५६
भोली ६०

भोली भावा १०५, १३४
भोलापतिव ६८, ८३, ८९
भोलीपतिव ८१, ८२
भोली राजे १२, १५
भोलापतिव ७३
भोलापतिव १५१
भोला (तीरी) १३
भोलाजी भोले १४८
भोलाजी ४०, ५४, ११४, ११५
११४, १२३, १२४
भोलाजी फले १२०
भोलाजी भावा ११०
भोला भिलाव ७०
भोलापतिव (भोली) ११५,
१२०, ११५, ११५, ११५,
१३६, १४०, १४५ ते १४५
भोलापतिव भावाव सपतिव ४७, ५५,
५६, ५७, ५८, ५९
१००, १०६
भोलापतिव २८
भोलापतिव १३३, १३४, १३५, १३६
१३७, १३७
भोलापतिव १२१, १५०
भोली ४
भोलापतिव (भोले) ४६, ५७, ७९
भोलापतिव ७३
भोलापतिव ५६
भोलापतिव १५, १६, ११३, ११४,
१५०, १५३
भोलापतिव १२६
भोलापतिव १२६, १२७, १२८
भोलापतिव १६ ते १००
भोलापतिव ५० ७३
भोलापतिव राजे १४४
भोलापतिव ३७
भोलापतिव ६९, ७०, १४६
भोलापतिव ५६
भोली ६०

भोली भावा १०५, १३४
भोलापतिव ६८, ८३, ८९
भोलीपतिव ८१, ८२
भोली राजे १२, १५
भोलापतिव ७३
भोलापतिव १५१
भोला (तीरी) १३
भोलाजी भोले १४८
भोलाजी ४०, ५४, ११४, ११५
११४, १२३, १२४
भोलाजी फले १२०
भोलाजी भावा ११०
भोला भिलाव ७०
भोलापतिव (भोली) ११५,
१२०, ११५, ११५, ११५,
१३६, १४०, १४५ ते १४५
भोलापतिव भावाव सपतिव ४७, ५५,
५६, ५७, ५८, ५९
१००, १०६
भोलापतिव २८
भोलापतिव १३३, १३४, १३५, १३६
१३७, १३७
भोलापतिव १२१, १५०
भोली ४
भोलापतिव (भोले) ४६, ५७, ७९
भोलापतिव ७३
भोलापतिव ५६
भोलापतिव १५, १६, ११३, ११४,
१५०, १५३
भोलापतिव १२६
भोलापतिव १२६, १२७, १२८
भोलापतिव १६ ते १००
भोलापतिव ५० ७३
भोलापतिव राजे १४४
भोलापतिव ३७
भोलापतिव ६९, ७०, १४६
भोलापतिव ५६
भोली ६०

